The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9.823—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5 0
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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

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Not exceeding three lines............Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... " 0-8
Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy ....As. 4.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CULNA, 2,027 Tons, on THURSDAY, 20th May, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Portsare called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on TUESDAY, 18th May, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 840 Tons, on SATURDAY 22nd May, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on MONDAY, 31st May, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Abyssinia connects at Delagoa Bay with Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.'s Line of Steamers to Natal and the Cape.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th May 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY. [Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

(2nd Class: Including Wine. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st July 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.
First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Joint Acting Agents, Rubattino S. N. Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

HALL LINE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL. CALLING AT MALTA.

FARE TO MALTA............Rs. 400.
" LIVERPOOL............ " 500.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril	19th May.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	18th June.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand	21st July.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.
For plans, handbooks, or for any other information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE OF TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P. Nominal.	
S. S. SIDONIAN	McFee	1235	203	29th May.
S. S. BRITANNIA	R Hutchison	3060	500	30th do.
S. S. OLYMPIA	J. Craig	2050	424	17th July.

The Sidonian has not Passenger accommodation.

FOR MARSEILLES.
S. ALEXANDRIA.. A. Lindquister.. 1629 424 15th May.

FOR NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.
S. S. INDIA ....Geo. H. Read ... 2289 500 12th June.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.
Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to New York ....Rs. 600
" " Liverpool............ " 500
" " Marseilles and Genoa............ " 450
" " Naples .... " 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.
There are weekly sailings from either place.

MR. DAVID McIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—
Captain. Tons. H. P. nom.
S.S. THESSALY....F. Harbord. 1,925 200 on 5th June.
FARE............Rs. 400.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

MESSRS. PAPAYANNI and Company's Steamers will be despatched as under.

	Tons.	H. P.	
ARCADIA	1,885	250	about 15th May.
THESSALIA	1,857	200	" 26th May.

These Steamers have comfortable accommodation for about twenty First Class Passengers. Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents,
Graham's Buildings, 26th April 188[illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	15th May.
SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	22nd do.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	29th do.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	5th June.
NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	12th do.
TEHERAN	2589	400	E. Stewart	19th do.
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 30th April 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	A. Parish	21st May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 30th April 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	21st May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 30th April 1880. Superintendent.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March 1880.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE S. S. CLAN LAMONT, 2,100 Tons, 250 H. P., will sail from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL direct, on SATURDAY, 29th May.

The Clan Line Steamers were all quite recently built on the Clyde, and are expressly arranged for Indian Passenger Trade, all the Cabins being on Deck. The Clan Lamont has only Saloon accommodation.
Fare to Suez ....Rs. 300
Do. Liverpool............ " 450
For plans, hand books of information, or other particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT. CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched for the above port:—

	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	
TRENTHAM HALL	J.C. Shaw	2,100	300	June 3rd.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	July 5th.

FARE TO MALTA ....Rs. 400
" TO LIVERPOOL............ " 500
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. ITALIA, CAPTAIN S. KNOX, 2,245 Tons, 424 H. P.

WILL sail on 29th instant for LIVERPOOL DIRECT. Apply for terms of passage to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Building, 13th May 1880.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. CORSICA, from LONDON, are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for counter-signature to the undersigned and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS from the Prince's Dock, where the Steamer is now discharging.

MELVILLE & Co., Agents.

TEA! TEA! TEA!

I AM SELLING on the Factory in 4 lbs. lead packets.

Orange Pekoe or Orange Pekoe Mixture at Rs. 1 per lb.
Pekoe or Pekoe do. at as. 14 "
Pekoe Souchong or Pekoe Souchong do. at as. 10 "
Bro. Tea or Bro. Tea do. at as. 8 "

Mailed by V. P. P. Post the tea will stand you less than you now pay for an inferior article at the shops. Same tea in chests at reduced rates write for samples and judge for yourself.

MANAGER BERENAG TEA CO.,
Almora, Kumaon.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the NEW FLEMING SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE, and MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS. } Official Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon application at the office of the abovenamed Official Liquidators, at No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort, on or after the 26th instant, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, a FIRST DIVIDEND at the rate of 25 PER CENT. on ALL CLAIMS allowed by the Court will be PAID to the CREDITORS who are hereby required to PRODUCE at the time of such application the PROMISSORY NOTES or other VOUCHERS held by them.—Dated this 1st day of May 1880.

ARDESIR & HORMUSJEE,
Official Liquidators' Attorneys.

THE TEMPLE SCHOOL, ENFIELD HOUSE, PANCHGANI.

Principals. { Rev. ALBERT YOUNG, and Mrs. YOUNG, of London, late of Bombay.

THE above School for boys and girls was established last year in consequence of the great need that was experienced for such an institution in this healthy Hill Station; and the success already attained is a source of hope that that want has been fully supplied. The School has nearly completed the first year of its existence, and it is hoped that it has gained the confidence of the Parents of the Presidency.
The chief desire of the Principals is to provide a pleasant home for children and to secure their genuine improvement. The course of study adopted is in accordance with the requirements of the Government Educational Department.
The Dormitories are large and comfortable; the Commissariat is plain and plentiful; and due attention is paid to physical exercise.
Special attention is directed to the reduction of fees which has been made in consideration of many appeals.

Terms.
Boarders over 10 years Rs. 35 per mensem.
" Under " 30 "
(This includes Tuition, Washing, &c.)
Day Scholars from Rs. 3 to Rs. 16 according to the Standards of Education.
Pianoforte and Singing conducted by Mrs. Young, who is a certificated pupil of Sir Julius Benedict, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10.
Cots, Bed and Table Linen, Plate, &c. provided.
At the close of the May Recess studies will be resumed on 1st June.

Testimonial kindly permitted:—
"Prospect House," Panchgani, April 20.
Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the care and attention bestowed on my three children since they have been under your tuition. They have made satisfactory progress in their studies. I congratulate you on the success which has attended your labours and I have no doubt that continued prosperity will be the result of the good care that the pupils receive at your hands.
With best wishes, believe me, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
W. E. GORDON.

L. STEFFENAUER. WATCHMAKER, No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BEGS to inform the Public that a large supply of all qualities of Watches, from Rs. 14 in Brass, Rs. 18 to Rs. 250 in Silver, and Rs. 60 to Rs. 1,000 in 18 carat Gold cases, has just arrived, and Mr. Steffenauer will be able to supply any one according to his wish, at very moderate Prices.

Out of these Watches Mr. Steffenauer especially recommends his Silver Rs. 50 with English Lever Escapement, also his Rs. 40 with Suisse Lever Escapement and his Germansilver Railway Regulator, very strong and durable, for Rs. 30.

There is so great a variety of all kinds of cheap Germansilver and Silver Watches, say from Rs. 18 to Rs. 30, at present in Stock, unable all to be mentioned which are guaranteed for one year. All Watches Rs. 40 and above are guaranteed for two years. 10 per cent. discount allowed if two watches are taken together on cash payment. If more than two are taken Watches will be supplied at wholesale rates. There has also a large stock of French Clocks newly arrived. Repairs executed by Mr. L. Steffenauer himself at moderate prices.

Catalogues sent free on Application.
L. STEFFENAUER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

URBS *PRIMA* IN INDIS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE ....DAVE CARSON.
STAGE MANAGER............JOSEPH ARTHUR.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR............CHAS. MERRILEES.
ACTING MANAGER............J. B. FERRELL.

DAVE CARSON & MISS CLARA STANLEY'S COMBINED OPERA COMPANY.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, MAY 15TH, 1880, BY UNIVERSAL DESIRE, WILL BE PRESENTED FOR THE LAST TIME THIS SEASON, DONIZETTI'S COMIC MILITARY OPERA, THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

MISS CLARA STANLEY AS MARIE.

PROGRAMME. AT 8-55.

OVERTURE ....Orchestra
Madame Carson will preside at the Pianoforte.

AT 9 O'CLOCK.

THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT, IN THREE ACTS.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Marie............Miss CLARA STANLEY.
Tonio............Mr. F. Ferrani.
Hortensius ....Mr. J. Arthur.
Sergeant Sulpice ....Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
The Corporal ....Mr. H. Oakley.
Duke de Grandtete ....Mr. H. Oakley.
Servant ....Mr. J. Merrilees.
Marchioness de Bergenfeld ....Miss Bertha Hoctor.
Duchess ....Miss Lizzie Wilson.
Soldiers, Ladies, Peasants, &c., &c.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.

ACT FIRST: SWITZERLAND.
ACT SECOND: THE SAME.
ACT THIRD: AN APARTMENT IN THE PALACE OF THE MARCHIONESS.

THE OPERAS PRODUCED DURING THE SEASON WILL BE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF Miss B. HOCTOR.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8............Rs. 24
Private Box to admit 4 .... " 12
Orchestra Stall .... " 3
Stall .... " 2
Pit .... " 1
Back Seat .... " 8 As.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open at 8-15. Performance begins at 9. Carriages may be ordered at 11-15.

MONDAY, MAY 17TH, 1880, CHAS. LECOCQ'S CHARMING OPERA BOUFFE, GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19TH, 1880, GRAND BENEFIT TO Mr. JOSEPH ARTHUR. FIRST NIGHT OF MINSTRELSY, NOVELTY, AND OPERA.

Caricature Photographs of "Dave Carson at Home," by Bousseton, 50, Rue St. Lazare, Paris, may be had of the Doorkeepers and Ushers. Price 8 Annas, cash.

CONSIGNEES of GOODS per Steamer NEBO, from GLASGOW and CARDIFF, are requested to TAKE DELIVERY from the Prince's Dock without delay.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

No. 125.
[Notice to Creditors to come in and Prove their Debts.]

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1869.

IN THE* LONDON BANKRUPTCY COURT.

In the MATTER of PROCEEDINGS for LIQUIDATION by arrangement or composition with CREDITORS instituted by ANDREW ARCHIBALD BUCHANAN and HERBERT MUSGRAVE PHIPSON, of 17 and 18, Cornhill, in the City of London, and 25, Cockspur Street, in the County of Middlesex, lately trading together in partnership with JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, now of Bombay, under the style or firm of J. A. FORBES and Co., as East India and General Agents and Commission Merchants, the said Andrew Archibald Buchanan, residing at 47, Wigmore Street, in the County of Middlesex, and the said Herbert Musgrave Phipson, at 14, Connaught Square, in the County of Middlesex.

THE CREDITORS of the above named ANDREW ARCHIBALD BUCHANAN and HERBERT MUSGRAVE PHIPSON, who have not already proved their Debts, are required on or before the thirtieth day of June, 1880, to SEND their NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS, to me, the undersigned, WILLIAM LEWIS CLIFTON BROWNE, of numbers 3, 4, and 5, Queen Street, Cheapside, in the City of London, England, Public Accountant, the Trustee under the liquidation, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the DIVIDEND proposed to be DECLARED.—Dated this twentieth day of April 1880.

W. L. CLIFTON BROWNE,
Trustee.

Witness to the signature of the said William Lewis Clifton Browne,
ALFRED GEORGE C. SHARPE,
22, Pownall Road, Queen's Road, Dalston, England, Accountant's Clerk.
* London Bankruptcy Court [or the County Court of—, holden at ——.]

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES.

THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES.

THE unquestionable superiority of the GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES over all others has not only been proved by published testimonials from all parts of the country, but their continued success while so many others fail is a substantial evidence that they merit the increased confidence of the public. The following medicines do not contain any mineral drug, but are compounded from purely vegetable substances:—
GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS, the mildest and best Pill in the world.
GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON, an infallible remedy for all Female Complaints.
GRAEFENBERG HEALTH BITTERS, the most pleasant and delightful tonic ever prepared.
GRAEFENBERG EYE LOTION acts like a charm for all diseases of the Eye.
GRAEFENBERG DYSENTERY SYRUP, a certain remedy for all diseases of the Bowels.
GRAEFENBERG CHILDREN'S PANACEA, for diseases incident to childhood.
GRAEFENBERG GREEN MOUNTAIN OINTMENT excels all other Salves in its curative power.
GRAEFENBERG SARSAPARILLA, a pure extract, the best in use.
GRAEFENBERG PILE REMEDY never fails to completely cure the worst forms of Piles and Fistula.
GRAEFENBERG CONSUMPTIVE'S BALM affords great relief in all pulmonary complaints.
GRAEFENBERG FEVER AND AGUE REMEDY, a simple but powerful Medicine.
GRAEFENBERG MANUAL OF HEALTH, a complete Family Medical Book.
All of the above truly valuable medicines are sold by

B. S. MADON & COMPANY,
APPOINTED AGENTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

	Rs.	a.
Mallock's New Republic	3	12
Ditto Is Life worth Living?	8	0
Ditto New Paul and Virginia	2	4
Ditto Poems	5	0
Mark Twain's Complete Works	4	12
Ditto A Tramp Abroad, 2 vols......	13	0
Bret Harte's Complete Works	4	12
Artemus Ward's Ditto	4	12
Boccacio's De Cameron, Illustrated Edn.	4	12
Johnston's Geography—Physical, Historical, Political and Descriptive.........	7	8
Rumsey's Mahomedan Law of Family Inheritance............	7	8
Early Man in Britain and his place in the Tertiary Period, by W.B. Dawkins	15	12
Legg on the Bile, Jaundice and Bilious Diseases	15	12

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

JUST RECEIVED.

DE LA RUE'S Imperial Treasury Note Paper and Envelopes, Repped and Plain, of all sizes and colour.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

WHATMAN'S Hand made Demi-Official Note and Letter Paper and Envelopes.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in India.

EPERGNES, DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS, in a variety of new and elegant designs, From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

CRUET FRAMES, Full sized, 5, 6, or 7 Bottles. From Rs. 36 to Rs. 100.

BREAKFAST CRUETS, In a variety of pretty shapes and Fancy designs. From Rs. 16 to Rs. 50.

MUFFINEERS, All Electro-plate in a number of different designs, Sets of 3 in cases. From Rs. 25 to Rs. 60. Singly from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10.

Glass Mounted in Electro, From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6.

PICKLE FRAMES, Carrying one, two or three bottles, From Rs. 25 to Rs. 85.

ICE PITCHERS, In a variety of Elegant designs with moveable stone China Lining. Invaluable for Champagne Cups, &c. From Rs. 35 to Rs. 65.

CLARET JUGS, All Electro-plate, or Glass-mounted with Electro-plate. From Rs. 25 to Rs. 112.

SPIRIT & LIQUEUR FRAMES, From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.

SALVERS AND WAITERS, of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns. From Rs. 16 to Rs. 70.

FISH KNIVES AND CARVERS, From Rs. 30 to Rs. 175.

BISCUIT BOXES, All Electro-plate, richly Chased and Engraved, or in Glass-mounted with Electro-plate, From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100.

JAM AND MARMALADE JARS, All Electro-plate, handsomely Chased or Engraved, or in Glass-mounted in Electro-plate. From Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

EGG FRAMES, With 4 or 6 Cups and Spoons. From Rs. 27 to Rs. 60.

TABLE CANDLESTICKS, With Shades complete, per pair, From Rs. 45 to Rs. 60.

CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS, With Shades and Extinguishers, per pair, From Rs. 25 to Rs. 45.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS, Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plain handles; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases, From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

OVAL SIDE DISHES, of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns each pair, forming at pleasure or six dishes. From Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per pair or in set of 4, From Rs. 375 to Rs. 425.

OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES, with Drainers, From Rs. 50 to Rs. 112 each.

ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES, With or without handles and divisions for 3 different kinds of Vegetable. From Rs. 50 to Rs. 120.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS, Cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns, From Rs. 36 to Rs. 70.

ICE PAILS, All Electro-plate, From Rs. 22 to Rs. 56.

Glass neatly Mounted, in Electro Plate. From Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS, Very handsome, in Morocco Cases. From Rs. 30 to Rs. 60.

SODAWATER & PEG STANDS, From Rs. 25 to Rs. 150.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES, comprising Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelors' Miniature Sets, From Rs. 45 to Rs. 225.
Family Services, From Rs. 120 to Rs. 300.

BUTTER DISHES, All Electro-plate with plain or revolving Cover. From Rs. 27 to Rs. 50.

Glass Mounted in Electro-Plate, From Rs. 20 to Rs. 45.

SARDINE BOXES, From Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.

TOAST RACKS, From Rs. 8 to Rs. 20.

EGG BOILERS, Various designs. From Rs. 30 to Rs. 40.

NAPKIN RINGS, Sets of 6 in Morocco Cases. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 40.

MISCELLANEOUS PIECES.

AG DANS.
CALL BELLS.
ETNAS.
BUTTER KNIVES.
CHAMPAGNE BOTTLE HOLDERS.
CAKE BASKETS.
CIGAR LAMPS.
CRUMB SCOOPS.
FISH CARVERS AND KNIVES.
MENU HOLDERS.
OYSTER SCOLLOPS.
PICKLE FORKS.
PIE DISH COVERS.
SAUCE FRAMES.
SPOON WARMERS.
SALAD BOWLS.
TEA INFUSERS.
TODDY MAKERS.
KNIFE RESTS.
SAUCE BOTTLE FRAMES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

PLAIN WHITE or BROWN COTTON SOCKS............from Rs. 5 8 per ½ doz.
FANCY STRIPED COTTON SOCKS, a large variety of Patterns.........from 6 0 "
LISLE THREAD SOCKS, in Plain White or Stripes, made from Fine Linen, the coolest Socks made ....from Rs. 8 0 "
MERINO SOCKS, in Plain Colours or Stripes, in thin or stout Qualities, a large Assortment of Patterns ....from Rs. 8 8 "
THE BEST PURE SILK SOCKS, in Black, Dark Blue, Cardinal, and Fancy Stripes for Evening Wear .... 10 8 per pair.
STOUT HAND-KNIT SOCKS and STOCKINGS for Shooting ....from 2 8 "
FINE GAUZE MERINO UNDER-VESTS, very thin and cool............ from 2 8 each.
FINE ZEPHYR MERINO VESTS, made especially for hot weather Wear—
Size Round Chest ....inches 40, 38, 36, 34, 32
Price............Rs. 7, 6 8, 6, 5 8, 5 0 each.
FINE SILK and WOOL VESTS, very thin and absorbent, beautiful Wear, and the most comfortable Vest for hot weather—
Size Round Chest............inches 40, 38, 36, 34, 32
Price ....Rs. 9, 8-8, 8, 7 8, 7 0 each.
We have a very large assortment in thin Under-Vests in all the newest and best makes, to which we would call special attention.
FINE GAUZE MERINO PANTS, very thin............from 2 8 per pair.
We also have a large assortment of all stout makes of Hosiery.
GENTLEMEN'S WHITE SHIRTS without Collars, washed and ready for use, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs, and strong Longcloth Bodies ....Rs. 25, 32 8, 37 8, and 42 8 per ½ doz.
WHITE SHIRTS with Shakespeare Collars attached, fine Linen Fronts, Collars, and Cuffs ready for use ....Rs. 36 0 per ½ doz
COLOURED SHIRTS with Shakespeare Collars attached, a large Assortment of Patterns in Oxford, Zephyr, and French Printed Cloths, washed ready for use............ 36 0 per ½ doz.
FINE WHITE LINEN COLLARS, best English make. In all the latest styles and fashions............ 7 8 per doz.
GENTLEMEN'S COLOURED SILK WINDSOR TIES, in all the newest colours .... 2 8 each.
SAILOR'S KNOT TIES in Plain Colours and new Fancy Patterns ......Rs. 2 & 2 8 each.
BEST EXTRA LONG OTTOMAN COLOURED SILK SCARVES, reversible for tying in the Sailor's Knot .... 5 8 "
WASHING SILK and DRILL SCARVES and TIES.
BLACK SCARVES and TIES, all shapes, always kept in stock.
BRACES!! The French Brace very light and strong .... 2 8 per pair.
VERY STRONG RUBBER BRACES, all styles and patterns ....from 2 8 "
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES, best English made, in Plain Calf and Patent Leather ....
The New EVENING SHOES or DANCING PUMPS for Wearing with Silk Socks, very low .... 14 0 "
OVERLAND TRUNKS!! Best Black Canvas, bound with Leather, Strong Iron Frame, all Sizes in stock—
Length ....inches 36, 33, 30, 27
Price............Rs. 36, 33, 30, 27 0 each.
BEST SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS, made from very thick Solid Leather, the most durable Trunk made, will stand any amount of rough wear............from 60 0 each.
SOLID LEATHER and BLACK CANVAS RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, will go beneath a Railway Seat ....from 27 8 "
BEST BROWN LEATHER GLADSTONE BAGS, with Patent Slides on Top, the most convenient Bag made, and very strong............from 35 0
BLACK LEATHER SMALL HAND BAGS, very convenient ....from 10 8 each.
BROWN-CANVAS and BLACK LEATHER COURIER BAGS, with Patent Spring Lock, Strap all round, in all sizes ....from 9 8 each.
AIR-TIGHT TIN UNIFORM CASES, also large Cases for Ladies' Dresses, &c............from 21 0 "
LIGHT FOLDING DECK CHAIRS, in a variety of Styles ....from 4 8 "
LIGHT FOLDING WOOD or IRON COTS, TABLES, CHAIRS; also Canteens and Cooking Apparatus for Tent Use and Officers going to the Front.
RUGS, BLANKETS, MAUDS, REZAIS, and STRAPS...
DESPATCH BOXES AND WRITING CASES, HAIR AND TOOTH BRUSHES, &c., &c.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON AND COMPANY, ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY, BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.
Philippe Léon & Co.'s Champagne.....Quarts Rs. 36 per dozen.
BENN, ASHLEY & Co.
Elphinstone Circle.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LD.
Branch of the Société Generale of Paris.

THIS Company is now prepared to undertake the LIGHTING, temporarily or permanently, of Streets, Squares, Gardens, Palaces, Town Halls, Concert or Assembly Rooms, Durbar Halls, Railway Stations, Workshops, Factories, Mills, Press houses, Docks, Jetties, Bridges, Towers, Beacons, Light-houses, Steamers and any place where night work is carried on.
The light is further specially suited for Nautches, Marriage Fêtes, Fairs, Balls and such entertainments.
Estimates will be forwarded, on application to the CHIEF ENGINEER, care of
MESSRS. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Bombay.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

SATURDAY, MAY 22ND, GRAND VOLUNTEER FETE. GREAT ATTRACTIONS.

PARTICULARS IN MONDAY'S PAPERS.
F. STOKES, Captain, Adjutant.
W. M. TENNENT, Captain,
Honorary Secretaries.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1803.
CAPITAL—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.
∴ A RETURN of 15 PER CENT. is allowed on all Policies.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to £4,049,159 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms, Coals on the Bunders also covered.
15 per cent. discount is now allowed.
Fire Premiums for 1862............£300,690
" 1872 ....£816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved lives. Military Live in Civil employ have extra premium returned.
Endowment Assurances, payable at fixed periods on adults and children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
Reduction to European rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated Life funds now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1863 ......£1,045,143 | 1873 ...... £2,645,503
1868 ......£1,579,578 | 1878 ...... £4,049,159

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen..Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COLD DRINKS

May be obtained immediately by slowly pouring Liquor over a lump of Ice held by Ice Claws into a tumbler. The thirsty need not to wait in impatient tantalization while the ice is dissolving in the tumbler for the enjoyment of his peg, cup of claret, or glass of beer, but can have it *at once*, sharp, clear, and

REFRESHINGLY COLD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Richly Cut GLASS ICE TRAYS, with hollow stems, each, from	4 0	to 12 8
ICE PAILS, mounted in the best electro plate.	10 8	to 18 0
Do all electro-plate	30 0	to 56 0
Do oak and electro-plate	20 0	to 35 0
ICE CLAWS (Scissor-shaped) for serving Ice, of best electro-plate, from	9 0	to 10 8
ICE TONGS do. do.	4 8	to 6 0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE, A SACCHARINE AERATED WATER OF SPARKLING BRILLIANCE,

IS highly aromatic, pleasingly pungent to the palate, and delightfully refreshing as a beverage for tropical climates.

The various ingredients composing this popular drink are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness (as with all our Aerated Waters) are exercised in its production.

PURE WATER, PURE INGREDIENTS, SKILLED LABOUR,

And well constructed and suitable apparatus driven by powerful steam machinery are at our command, coupled with the Factory being under the supervision of a talented Chemist, through whose experience and knowledge we hope to maintain the high reputation so long enjoyed by the Company for their other Aerated Waters.

Cash Re. 1-8 per dozen (bottles extra).

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, MARRIED COUPLE to take charge of a HOTEL; English preferred Apply "Z.," care of this Office.

A LADY going Home in December would like to take a few children with her to England, where they would receive a thorough education and every home comfort. Highest References. Address X., Post Office, Mussoorie.

THE ESTATE OF CURSETJEE COWASJEE ASHBURNER, DECEASED.—The AUCTION SALE of the Moveable Property of the abovenamed deceased, advertised to take place on the 18th instant, is POSTPONED to TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m. NANU and HORMUSJEE.

LANDAU FOR SALE, built last year, suitable for one or two horses. Apply to R. H. BAKER, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, Twenty Pounds worth of ARCHERY KIT, lately imported and unused. Apply to HONORARY SECRETARY, Bombay Gymkhana.

BATH TUBS.—GALVANIZED IRON BATH TUBS, Strong and Serviceable. Rs. 10, 12, and 15 each. J. NEUBERG, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S AUCTION THIS DAY a pair of serviceable Australian BAY HORSES, quiet, drive in double or single Harness, one has been used as a charger on Parade.

FOR SALE a few SECOND HAND COUNTRY-MADE TEAKWOOD TYPE CASES. Apply to the MANAGER of this Office.

SHIP BISCUITS, FLOUR, &c., BRAN unequalled for quality in India. Come and see them PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 2ND DON TAR ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m., at the premises by order of the Mortgagee, Byramjee Cursetjee Desai, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Hassom Dada Ghadalle.

All that piece or parcel of fazundaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate at the western side of the 2nd Don Tar Road, in the sub-district of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 52, and containing by admeasurement 14 feet and 9 inches in breadth and 72 feet and 2 inches in length, and bounded on the east by the 2nd Don Tar Road, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Memon Hajee Ebrahim Gulloo, and on the south by the house of Noor Hajee Madarshaw.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 15th May 1880.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE COWASJEE PATELL TANK ROAD, NEAR KHETWADY.

Notice is hereby given, that under instructions from the Mortgagee, Mr. Chunda Ramjee, and on account and at the risk of the Administrators, with the will annexed of Cursetjee Cowasjee Ashburner, deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of May, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the hereditaments and premises hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages or dwelling houses and other buildings standing thereon, situate on the west side of Cowasjee Patell's Tank Road, at Khetwady, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 10, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under No. 642, containing by admeasurement (9,375) nine thousand, three hundred, and seventy-five square yards or thereabouts, surrounded on all by a pucca built wall, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the Khetwady New Road, on or towards the east by the said Cowasjee Patell's Tank Road, on or towards the south by the Parsee Street, and on or towards the west by the compound of Cowasjee Maneckjee's Agiary, all which premises were late in the tenure or occupation of Cursetjee Cowasjee Ashburner, the said deceased, and are now in the occupation of Bomanjee Cursetjee Ashburner, Heerjeebhoy Cursetjee Ashburner, Dadabhoy Cursetjee Ashburner, Cowasjee Cursetjee Ashburner, Ardeshir Cursetjee Ashburner, and Rustomjee Cursetjee Ashburner.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. NANU & HORMASJEE, Solicitors, High Court, at their Office No. 29, Medows Street, Fort—Dated this 17th day of April 1880.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 15th May, 1880.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Ivory, Chundrose, Cloves, Old Clothes, Old Iron, Brass, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p. m., at Mody Street, Fort, in the godown of Thucker Pragjee Luckmidass on account of whom it may concern, the undermentioned cargo as it lies at present, saved from the wrecked buggalow which belonged to Thucker Jairam Seevjee, and was wrecked off Goa in the latter part of suvut 1935 on her voyage from Zanzibar to Bombay.
A quantity of ivory, chunndrose, cloves, hookas, empty chests, gunderful, empty and full cannasters of paint, old clothes, brass, copper, iron, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.
On MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 1 p. m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters:—
Ex "Chileena"
H. A. H. J.—451 Bags damaged Mauritius sugar.

THE FRERE LAND & PIER COMPANY, LIMITED [IN LIQUIDATION.]

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties situate at Parel Road and Chinchpoogly.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd June 1880, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Liquidators of the Frere Land Pier Company, Limited.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, admeasuring 41,000 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Chinchpoogly Road leading to Sewree, on the west by Parell Road, on the south partly by Parell Road, and partly by the property belonging to the late Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, and on the north by the properties belonging to Sorabjee Rustomjee Commissariwala, Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia and the Dinshaw Spinning & Weaving Company, Ld., respectively, and which said land stands in the books of the Collector under the New Revenue Survey No. 2511.
The above property is suitable for building purposes of mills or other industries, and will be sold in lots of 10,000 square yards, each to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.
Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to the undersigned, or at the above Company's Office No. 1, Church Lane, Fort.

ON MONDAY, the 7th June 1880, at 4 p.m., the undersigned will also sell by Public Auction on the premises (unless previously disposed of by private contract) by order of the LIQUIDATORS aforesaid, all that piece or parcel of land or ground with a large bungalow called "The Bellair," stables and out-houses, &c., standing thereon, containing about 53,500 square yards, situated on Chinchpoogly Hill, and bounded as follows: On the east by the property belonging to Muncherjee Cama and Frere Bunder, on the west by the Manchester and Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld., on the south by the Sewree Road, and on the north by the property of Jamsetjee Bomanjee, which said property stands in the Collector's Book under the New Revenue Survey No. 2,402.
The above property comprises valuable quarries which have been yielding lately to the said Company annual income of about Rs. 4,000.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or at the Registered Office of the above Company No. 1, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Few pieces of fresh ham in canvass.
Few dozens of superior sherry.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 15th May, 1880.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and white piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

The property of Sir Richard Temple, Bart., to be sold without reserve.
1 handsome high caste Bay Australian horse, age 8 years, height 15-2, quite to ride and drive.
1 handsome nearly new English built Victoria phaeton with a pair of handsome fast trotting Bay Arab horses, 5 and 6 years old height 14-1, the property of the late Mr. C. Grondona, deceased.
1 handsome fast trotting flea-bitten grey Arab horse, young, 14-2, goes in single and double harness.
1 dun colour country breed galloway, quite and good tempered, ridden by a lady for 12 months.
1 strong palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome English built strong dog-cart.
1 handsome bay galloway broken to saddle and harness, very fast trotter.

Under instructions from F. H. De Britto, Esq., the Receiver appointed to the Estate of the late Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee Bhandoopwalla, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p. m., sell by Public Auction, opposite the Mahadev Baug, near Cowasjee Patel's tank, Khetwady the very valuable and handsome F. P. richly carved blackwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 and 18 light plated, and bronze, hanging argand lamps, 4, 6, 8, 12, and 16 light plated chandeliers, 4, 6, 8, & 12 light handsome wallshades, marbles and bronze figures, handsome Japanese and China table ornaments, handsome marble busts, an English built handsome landau, 2 English built handsome broughams, one handsome 4 seated open carriage, one handsome mail-phaeton, a powerful grey Australian horse, sets of harness, a few lots of plants, &c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.

On THURSDAY, the 27th May next, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved blackwood furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by "Broadwood and Sons," large gilt pier glasses, large birds cage with birds, rich table vases and table ornaments, first-rate oil-paintings and oleographs in gilt frames, a first-rate silver plated sewing machine by Wilcox & Giff's, can be worked either by hand or foot, with walnut-wood case, a handsome English-built four-seated barouche by "Lawrie and Marner," a handsome strong English built mail-phaeton by "St. Barker & Co., handsome English built glass fronted miniature brougham by Lawrie and Marner, a pair of handsome fast trotting young Australian horses, a grey Australian brougham horse, sets of single and double harness, books, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., &c., the property of Risley V. Hearn, Esq., Solicitor.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.
N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m. on the same day.

An Investment giving from 10 to 15 per cent.
HOUSE AND LAND AT BANDORA HILL.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will shortly offer for sale, unless previously disposed of
The bungalow and land now in the occupation of William Bullock, Esq., the same comprising about 9,800 square yards of land with cook house, stables and servants' quarters.
The above property is situated on the Ridge opposite "Lands' End" and occupies the most desirable sight on Bandora Hill.
The bungalow is in excellent order and a tenant is offering Rupees 150 per month for two years at the option of the purchaser.
Half the purchase money may remain under mortgage, payable by instalments.
The property will be on view on and after the 20th instant, and offers will be received by the undersigned.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed sell by Public Auction at Akbar Press, near Carnac Bunder, near Messrs. Fraser and Miller's Iron Works, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood mahogany household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany semigrand piano by "Schiedmayer and Soens," first rate pictures and oleographs, table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of J. W. Hepworth, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome richly carved French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware and marble plated 4 light lustres, 2 light hanging argand lamps, first-rate chromo lithograph and oleograps in gilt frames, handsome Japanese and China vases, marble bronze and brass figures, Delhi made ornaments, sets of brass and plated mounted English single and double harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots &c., &c., &c., the property of the Honourable Mr. Justice Philip Green, proceeded to Europe.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 15th May, 1880.

Will be ready by the beginning of May.
Super royal 8vo. Price, Rs. 10.

INDEX to the enactments relating to India. Compiled under the orders of the Government of India, by STEPHEN JACOB, B. C. S., to which are prefixed Chronological Tables of the Acts and Regulations of the Indian Legislatures. Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street Calcutta.

TRAVELLERS' PROCEEDING TO EUROPE can procure from THACKER & CO., LIMITED, Books, Stationery, Maps, Guide Books, Cheap Novels, Indian Photographs, Travelling Writing Cases, Courier Bags, Games, Purses, Air Cushions, Binoculars and a variety of Sundry Travellers' Requisites.

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED, OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 14.

UNUSUAL depression for the time of the year has been the leading characteristic of all our markets during the past week. The unfavourable reports, which continue to reach us from Liverpool and Manchester, have led to corresponding dulness here, and in both Cotton and Piece Goods the transactions reported during the week have been very limited. Imports generally are out of favour, and values for almost every article are lower than they were a week ago. In exports a moderate business is doing in Seeds, and Wheat has also attracted rather more attention. Freights are weaker, influenced by the falling off in the demand for Cotton. Exchange is firmer, owing to outside influences, as the number of Bills offering here during the week has naturally been restricted by the decrease in our export trade; but the possible reduction in the amount of Council Bills to be offered has affected our market. Money continues fairly easy at last week's rates. Shares are in less demand.

The subject attracting most interest in commercial circles during the past week has been the announcement by Government that, owing to inexplicable causes, the expenses of the Afghan campaign had been underestimated by four millions in the last Budget. For some time past it has been generally understood that these were underestimated, but not to the extent, or approaching the extent which now proves to be the case. The announcement has naturally had a most unfavourable influence on the Loans now existing, as it was at once taken for granted that tenders for a New Loan would shortly be advertised, and to-day we learn that the Governor General in Council has determined to borrow 313 lakhs of rupees for the construction of productive public works in 1880-81. The Loan will be part of the Four-and-a-half Transfer Loan of 1879, and the terms are substantially identical with those of the notification of the 13th March, 1879. It will be remembered that this was a Loan for 5 crores, of which £1,550,000 was applied to the untransferred balance of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1st May 1878, and the balance of £3,450,000 was intended for Public Works.

Tenders for the New Loan will be opened on the 14th June. It is to be payable in four instalments, viz., before the 25th June, 26th July, 27th August, and 13th September, respectively. The amount of the Loan is that of the grant for the construction of productive works for 1880-81, less Rs. 18,20,000 granted from last year.

The announcement of the Loan has caused a general feeling of relief inasmuch as the amount is much less than was generally looked for, and it will just come on the market when money, as a rule, begins to get easier, and should consequently be taken up at better rates than that of last year, when the average rate of allotment was only Rs. 94⅔.

MONEY.—The last return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 8th instant showed a decrease in the Cash Balance of 20½ lacs arising from further large withdrawals of deposits. The trade demand was apparently checked by the increase in the rates of discount last week, as it shows a considerable falling off on last week's figures. No change was made by the Directors of the Bank in the rates of discount at their usual Board Meeting on Wednesday last. Money continues fairly easy in the bazaar, and it is not generally anticipated that there will be any necessity to make any change in rates during the next few weeks.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened here last mail-day quiet at our last quotations and before the close Mercantile Bills were negotiable on rather better terms. The general feeling throughout the day was that of weakness, but the market was very unsettled. So far as Bombay is concerned, everything points to lower rates, and Calcutta is still only following Bombay. The demand for Silver in China, however, and the possible further reduction in the weekly sales of Council Bills, are of themselves very important items in favour of a further advance. The market on Monday opened firm at 1-32d. advance on Saturday's quotations, and the advance was maintained throughout the day, owing more to the doubt which was felt regarding the future action of Government with regard to Council Drafts, than from any increase in the volume of the trade of the port. On Tuesday, Exchange opened strong, and the Banks were willing to draw at 1-32d. per rupee advance on Monday's closing quotations, without however attracting many buyers. During the afternoon there was an easier feeling, and the Banks lowered their rates to the same as on the previous day at which Mercantile Bills were negotiable throughout. On Wednesday the market opened steady, with the Banks willing to draw at a further advance of 1-32d. per rupee on Tuesday's quotations. Business, however, was very slack, and with an unusually small amount of mercantile paper offering for the season of the year, credits were saleable at previous rates. On Thursday the market opened firm at 1-32d. advance on Wednesday's quotations, and closed quiet but steady with business generally still in a very dull state. During the day sales were made of demand Bank Bills at 1s. 8 3-32d., and telegraphic transfers at 1s. 8 1-16d. Credits were placed during the day at 3 months' sight at 1s. 8 5-16d., but the closing rate was 1s. 8 11-32d. per rupee. From Calcutta rates were reported firm for forward delivery with the Banks drawing at 1s. 8⅛d. for telegraphic for September and October delivery, but, owing to an immediate scarcity of Mercantile Paper, rates were irregular and partially weaker for ready business. This morning the market opened quiet both here and in Calcutta, and the tendency has been decidedly downwards, rates for telegraphic transfers in Calcutta having given way 1-16th per rupee. Our closing rates are:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8 3-32d., 3 months' sight 1s. 8 7-32d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 5-16d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 11-32d.; Francs, 3 months' sight 2·14½. From China, rates are quoted very strong, and give the equivalent in India of 1s. 8 7-16d. for 4 months' sight Bank Bills. The allotment of Council Bills in London on Wednesday last, at an average of 1s. 8 1-16d. per rupee, has caused increased strength here until to-day, when the comparatively mild character of the New Loan has weakened rates of Exchange, as it is now felt very generally, that part of the deficit in the Budget, or in other words the expenses of the Afghan Campaign, must be borne at home. In any case there is little prospect now of any further reduction in the amount of the weekly sales of Council Drafts.

On Calcutta, rates are unaltered at Rs. 99½ for demand drafts, but 60 days' sight bills have advanced to Rs. 99¼.

On China, the rate for 60 days' House Bills is Rs. 225 per 100 dollars. Telegraphic advices from Hongkong quote the rate for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London at 3s. 10⅛d. per dollar, and from Shanghai at 5s. 3⅞d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The market for both the Four and Four-and-a-half per cent. Loan has naturally been depressed since the certainty of a New Loan being floated has existed, and rates have declined here during the week 3¼ to 1 per cent., but in Calcutta they have fallen 1½ to 2 per cent. Although the anticipation of a New Loan was undoubtedly much worse than the reality published this morning proves to be, there are still no buyers, even at yesterday's rates, and the market for Government Securities generally closes very flat. We quote Fours Rs. 94 and Fours-and-a-half Rs. 101.

SHARES.—The market has fluctuated considerably during the week especially for the shares of Spinning and Weaving Companies—which after some activity and a general advance in value quieted down at lower rates—at the close, however, there is a better feeling and some renewal of the demand. In Bank shares, Bombays have been in moderate enquiry at Rs. 710 per share. Among Press Companies, Apollos have advanced Rs. 10, Berars Rs. 5, Sind and Punjaub Rs. 25, and Volkarts Rs 20 per share. In Land Companies, Colabas have advanced Rs. 15 and Port Cannings Rs 10 per share. Among Spinning and Weaving Companies, Anglo-Indians have advanced Rs. 3 per share, Alfreds Rs 25, Bombay United Rs. 25, Central India Rs. 40, Coorla Rs. 60, Hindustan Rs. 10, Jewraz Balloo Rs. 5, Khatow Muccanjee Rs. 25, Madras Rs. 10, Morarjees Rs. 25, Nationals Rs. 35, New Great Eastern Rs. 10, and Victoria Rs. 30 per share. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay Saw Mills have advanced Rs. 20, Bombay Ice Rs. 2, Bombay Burmah Trading Rs. 20, and Prince of Wales Fire Rs. 70 per share.

PIECE GOODS.—The state of the market can scarcely be said to have altered in any way since the departure of last mail. The demand for Ready Goods remains on a most limited scale, the clearances from the bazaar for the week being only estimated at about 1,200 packages, and indentors show little disposition to enter into forward engagements. As regards the future, the position of our market has been, to a certain extent, improved during the week by a falling off in the shipments to the East generally, but to-day we hear of strikes on an extensive scale in the manufacturing districts, the result of which cannot as yet be estimated. The Weavers are asking an advance of 5 per cent. on their wages, which in the present state of trade, it is unlikely that they will get, as the prosperity attending a liberal Government, although promised by many of its members on the hustings, has as yet proved somewhat mythical. Stocks of goods here are not heavy, but quite ample to meet any demand likely to spring up between this and the burst of the monsoon; besides, with the improved railway communication throughout India, Up-country dealers do not now care to lay in monsoon stocks, as goods, when required, can be conveyed to any but the most out of the way districts.

Of GREY GOODS the clearances as usual have been mainly of 39 inch Shirtings, but for these only a very moderate demand has existed. Of 44 inch supplies are comparatively moderate, and although there is not much enquiry, prices have been fairly supported. For 50 inch Goods and upwards there is rather more demand. For Printers and Madapollams the demand is slow at former prices. Jacconets are in more supply, and values tend in favour of buyers. T. Cloths are steady and unchanged. Mulls are weak. Dhooties are quiet at unchanged quotations. In *Bleached Goods* the transactions from the bazaar of late have been quiet on a retail scale but stocks are not large.

Dyed and *Printed Goods* are very quiet at previous rates. In *Local* made Cloths there has not been a large business doing, but the market is fairly steady at previous prices.

TWIST.—The market for English Yarns continues drooping. For Bombay Yarns there is still a good demand for the China Market, and sales continue to be made on favourable terms.

METALS.—*Copper.*—With a continuance of unfavourable advices from home and with larger stocks here than dealers can afford to hold, prices have further given way. The rate in the bazaar is now Rs. 46-8 per cwt., and although sellers are willing to accept Rs. 45 per cwt. to arrive, no buyers are to be found. *Yellow Metal* is in much the same position as Copper, large stocks weakly held, cause an almost daily decline. *Iron* meets but a slow sale, supplies are in excess of present requirements, and prices have still a downward tendency.

COALS.—The market remains quiet, and during the week the only sales reported to arrive are a cargo of Londonderry Hartley, May-June shipment, via Cape, at Rs. 18½ per ton, and a cargo of Cardiff, ex. s.s. Nebo at Rs. 17⅞ per ton.

COTTON.—The Liverpool advices by wire have been dull in the extreme with a decline of 3-16d. per lb. in Americans and ⅛d. per lb. in Surats on the spot. Our Market has consequently shown great depression, and an exceptionally small amount of business for the season of the year has been done for Export. Prices have given way nominally, only Rs. 4 to 5 per candy as the descriptions most in demand, viz., Good M. G. Broach and Bhownuggur are scarce, owing, in great measure, to the number of marriages now going on in the producing districts amongst the cultivators. Arrivals of other descriptions during the week however, have continued on a fairly liberal scale, but the lower rates now ruling are no doubt having some effect on the quantity being sent down to Bombay, and here as well as Up-country the Native dealers are already beginning to store their stocks for the monsoon. The Receipts to date show the following comparisons with the two previous seasons, viz.:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
For the week	36,240	42 888	33 884
Total since 1st Sept.	852,346	579,985	723,504
„ 1st Jan.	734,352	507,464	625,167

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 30,527 bales, making a total of 520,349 bales since 1st January against 335,073 bales for the same period last year, and 465,053 in 1878. The figures still show a large increase, and notwithstanding the dulness prevailing in this market we have a month of heavy shipments before us.

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Good Oomra, Ready	Rs. 206	= 5 13 32d.
F.G.F. do. do.	„ 198	= 5 7/32d.
G. F. do. do.	„ 193	= 5 3/32d.
Good M. G. Broach, Ready	„ 227	= 5 15/16d.
„ Dhollera, Ready	„ 208	= 5 15/32d.
F.G F. do. do.	„ 199	= 5 ½d.
G. F do. do.	„ 193	= 5 3/32d.
F.G F. S. Dharwar, Ready	„ 208	= 5 15/32d.
G. F. Compta „	„ 190	= 5 1/32d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is in moderate demand at Rs. 6-3 to Rs. 6-4 per cwt., and supplies continue on a free scale. *Rapeseed* is unchanged in value at Rs. 5-14 per cwt., and meets with some enquiry at this price for Guzerat. Of Cawnpore there are still no supplies to speak of. *Gingelly.*—The season is virtually over; the quotations are Rs. 37 to Rs. 50 per candy according to quality.

WHEAT.—Supplies are coming in very freely, and prices have consequently given way Re. 1 per candy. Owing to somewhat more favourable accounts from home a rather better demand has existed the last day or two, at Rs. 31 for Soft White and Rs. 28 to Rs. 29 per candy for Red.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs
Bank of Bombay	2?,000	500	500	4 p. ct	710
Bank of Bengal	4?,?00	500	all	8 do	745
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,0??	10	all	3 do	125x-d
Chart'd Bk I. & C	40,000	20	all	6 do	290
Chart'd Mercantile	30,00	25	all	6 do	278
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	8 do	4?0
National Bank of India.	3?,??0	2?	12½	5 do	1?6x-d
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	205

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,92?	15	995
Frere Land	7,500	150	15	100	36
Mazagon Land, &c	1,750	2,000	2.0??	.....	350
*Canning Co.	6,00?	1,400	1,400	13	205

* P.T. Bonds.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	90	990
Albert Mills	4?0	2,000	1,700	40	200
Anglo-Indian S. and W Co	30,000	100	100	2½	58
Alfred Manufacturing Co	2,000	500	500	15	475
Alliance Spinning	6??	2,500	all	65 p s	1,600
Bhownuggur Mills	80?	2,000	2,000	100	200
Bombay United	90?	1,000	1,000	25	860
Central India S. W. & M. Co	2,500	500	5??	30	6?5
Coorla Mills	8??	1,000	1,000	20	5?0
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35	260
Empress S. and W. Co.	1,500	500	all	..	430
Golam Baba Spinning Co	1,000	500	400	20	510
Hindustan	87?	1,000	1,000	4	950
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	70?	1,000	1,000	..	800
Jaffer Ali Spinning Co.	60?	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	795
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	990
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	665
Madras	30?	1,250	1,250	75	450
Madras United	3??	1,000	1,000	70 p. s	1,295x-d
Monockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	30	1,215
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,0??	500	500	35	90
Morarjee Goculdas	1,0?0	1,000	1,000	40	1,018
National Spinning	5??	1,000	1,000	40	800
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20 p. s.	885
Oriental	4,000	625	625	—	635
Prince of Wales Spinning Co	1,50	500	500	...	87
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,5??	1,000	1,000	30	675
Sholapore Mills	5??	1,000	1,000	30	855
?oonderdas	7??	1,000	1,000	75	795
Victoria Mills	55?	1,000	1,000	59½	600

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-?	5 p. ct	310
Do New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,10?
Do. New £15 Shares	...	£18	196-5-15	do	265

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	80	600
Bombay Ice Manufactory & Co., Limited	1,25?	100	100	10p.ct.	122
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	1965
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	15 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	800	500	300	38	375
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	18
Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co.	5,000	200	50	..	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	2??	1000	1,000	?5	925
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	all	60	780
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	10	125

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-1-6
Carolas	„ 224
Mexican Dollars	„ 222
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	„ 106-10-0
Gold Leaf	„ 19-6-0
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 19-8-0
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 19-8-9
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 19-7-6
Pekin Gold Bars	„ 18-15-6

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 8th May 1880. Open 1,275½ miles.

	R. a. p
Coaching	1,05 450 0 0
Merchandise	4,65,620 0 0
Telegraph	872 0 0
Total Rs.	5,71,942 0 0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,368½ miles ... Total Rs.	6,25,852 10 9
Decrease	53,910 10 6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE STEAMER PAXO, 1,265 tons, Captain T. Patto, sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE SHIP JAMES AIKEN, 958 tons, Captain H. J. Allison, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE STEAMER HUTTON, 1,514 tons, Captain J. H. Henderson, will sail to-day for Havre with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s STEAMER BURMA, 675 tons Captain R. Daugherty, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. Wood, and 76 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s STEAMER SINDIA, 2,040 tons Captain J. Stone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Andrew, Miss Brown, and seven deck.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
14	Sindia(s)	Stone	Calcutta, April 22.

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
14	Paxo(s)	Patto	Antwerp.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Burma, Dougherty, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Hutton, Henderson, to Havre.
Ship James Aiken, Allison, to Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Sumatra, to Venice.
Steamer Eclipse, to Calais.

CALCUTTA.

May. ARRIVAL.
10 Hooghly ....Grimditch ...Bombay, April 21.

DEPARTURE.
May 10—Steamer Poona.

MADRAS.

May. DEPARTURES.
12 Suffolk .... London, via Cape.
Himalaya (s) .... Rangoon and N Ports.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 14.

FROM GLASGOW.

Alexandria s—5 cases cotton thread Lang Moir and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—36 crates earthe ware Soomar Bhimsi.
Alexandria s—1?5 kegs iron rivets Abdu ally Abdoolcador.

FROM LONDON.

Sumatra s—6 cases printed books Atmaram Sagoon and Co 24 boxes bar silver [Rs 60,000] the Chartered Mercantil Bank.
Regent Murray s—91 packages gunpowder Tyebally Daw oodjee.
Mongolia s—60 cases brandy D P Batha and Co. 5 cases m selle, 65 cases hock, 43 cases still wine and 20 case s madec Bolton and Co.

The following cases of wine and spirits were passed from the Custom House from 1st to 30th April by Cutler, Palmer and Co:—
Zambesi s—6 cases claret. Etheopia s—48 cases claret, 18 cases hock, 18 cases port, 32 cases sherry and 14 cases sparkling wines. Wistow Hall s—6 cases claret. Teheran s—15 cases champagne, 3 cases claret. 25 cases whiskey, 1 qr cask sherry and 1 qr cask whiskey. Vorwaerts s—55 cases Hungarian wine. Clan Alpine s—16 cases sherry, 20 cases whiskey and 20 cases cognac. Chindwara s—20 cases claret Umballa s—25 cases schnapps. Marlborough s—60 cases port, 5 cases burgandy and 4 cases liqueur. Tevio s—2 cases claret. Kashgar s—15 cases port and 20 cases claret. Khiva s—6 cases cognac. Vespasian s—40 cases port Vorwaerts—30 cases champagne. Gwalior s—12 cases claret and 15 cases cognac. Verona s—29 cases hock, 10 cases sparkling hock, 6 cases claret, 3 cases liquiur and 1 butt sherry. Ryda Hall s—50 cases brandy. Peshawur s—50 cases brandy Branksome Hall s—350 cases brandy. Flamingo s—25 cases brandy. Ocean King s—150 cases brandy. Centurion s—100 cases brandy. Algean s—24 cases brandy. Speke Hall s—20 casks ginger ale.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Galatea s—1,000 bales cotton Peel Cassels and Co.
?orna—600 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co.
Plainmeller s—71 bales wool Mottee Jetha, 200 bales cotton Knoop and Co, 130 cwts coir yarn Nanjee Heerjee.
City of Baltimore s—5 bales wool Candass Durumdass, 10 cases wool Premchund Jeichund, 15 bales cotton Ghella Lukhumsey, 100 bales cotton Ritchie Stuart and Co, 154 bales cotton John Marshall.
Arcadia s 2,991 cwts linseed Killick Nixon and Co, 65 bales cotton Moolchund Motichund, 200 bales cotton Lang Moir and Co. 140 bales wool Kessowjee Toolseedass, 112 bales cotton Cooverjee Lilladhur.
Nerissa s—500 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co, 15 tons bone meal H S M H Tyeb, 200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Mongolia s—1 case shawls Sir C Forbes and Co, 23 cwts ivory Jairam Sewjee.
Tantallon s—230 cwts dry ginger Jamsetjee Cursetjee and Co, 48 cwts dry ginger Hajee Mitha Cassum, 2,001 cwts linseed P Chrystal and Co, 2,001 cwts linseed Killick Nixon and Co, 313½ cwts dry ginger Nursey Khattow, 50 cwts coffee Heerjee Sewjee, 16 bales hides Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and Co, 90 cwts coir yarn Soonderdass Govindjee and Co, 246 bales hides and skins Ewart Latham and Co, 8 cases perfume oil, J Campbell and Co, 810 cwts linseed, Megjee Hunsraz.

FOR HAVRE.

Hutton s—7 cwts sandal wood F Sanquet and Co, 250 bales cotton Sigg Sulzer and Co, 1 bag coffee M Mackenzie and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Seaforth s—1,200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 200 bales cotton Vokart Brothers, 100 bales cotton D Macfadyn and Co.

FOR FRANCE.

Muriel s—11,600 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vorwaerts s—200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Sumatra s—180 packages coffee, 13 bales hides and 1,140 bales cotton P and O S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Vorwaertrs s—250 cwts castorseed Sigg Sulzer and Co.
Sumatra s—8.0 bales cotton and 6 bales hides P and O S N Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Propontis s—600 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.
Sumatra s—350 bales cotton, 1,124 bags tamarind, 844 bags coffee P and O S N Co.
Sam Weller s—862 bags gingellyseed Lang Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Alexandria s—200 bales cotton F Turati.
Sumatra s—1,3?0 bales cotton P and O S N Co.

FOR CALAIS.

City of Canton s—19,800 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers.
Eclipse s—38,283 cwts linseed Sigg Sulzer and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 13.

Lluellyn, Major, R A, on duty, from Poona.
Daniell, Major, 3rd Light Cavalry, on Medl Cert, from Poona.
McNair, Captain, 1st Sind Horse, on Medl Cert, from Jacobabad

MAY 14.

Knott, Vet Surg, on duty, from Kirkee.
Mansell, Captain, 13th Lancers, on leave, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 14.

Burmester, Lieut, R A, from leave, to Mhow.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 14th May 1880.

1 The Regiment will parade at 5 45 p. m, this day at the Town Hall. White uniform and helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn.

2 Captain Tennent will officiate as Major on all parades during the absence of Major the Hon L Bayley on leave.

3 Colr Sergt W Watkins is promoted Sejt Instructor of Musketry from the 11th inst.

4 No 1145, Vol T G Maidment, having joined is taken on the strength of the Regt and posted to C Company.

5 There will be a meeting of the Council of the Regt Rifle Association at 6 p m, on Monday, 17th inst, at Head Quarters All members are invited to attend.

By Order,
F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO., OF HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that MR. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the SALE of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &c., &c.

The reason they have for accepting the Agency is as follows:—

Having tried to procure, regardless of expense, in all the CHIEF TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND ALL LARGE CITIES, Pebbles and Frames equal to those produced by MR. MENIST, AND HAVE TOTALLY FAILED TO APPROACH THEM.

One of the chief essentials in good Spectacles is to place the Pebbles before the eyes in a proper position and at a proper distance according to the particular defect of sight being treated Ill-made and loosely jointed frames, by causing a displacement of the Pebbles, entirely alter their focal power, and so injure the eyes, for this reason Mr. Menist makes his frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found by experience the best adapted metals for the purpose, possessing the necessary temper, without being liable to oxydise in use. Steel Frames he does not make, considering that they are not calculated to do justice to his Pebbles, and his object being to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, not cheapness, though in a climate like India, it is doubtful if there would be any economy in Steel, as it corrodes so quickly and has to be renewed so often, to say nothing of the discomfort and injury to the sight. Aluminium cannot be used, because it stains the skin by contact, leaving a black mark that will not wash out.

His Non-Pressure Eye-glasses are so well made that you may twist the Spring in any direction without breaking it, neither is there the slightest pressure when wearing, nor the least mark remaining when removed.

His 12-LENSE DUCHESSE, all in Aluminium, are as powerful as Field-Glasses and are all Achromatic.

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Messrs. M. and Co. have made arrangement to receive their patients in a PRIVATE ROOM, it being hardly possible to test and suit the eye sight without such convenience. Mr. Menist has left them instruments, which enables them to test each eye separately, it being frequently the case that one eye requires a different accommodation to the other, as well in magnifying as diminishing powers. Messrs. M. and Co, have received valuable information from Mr. Menist, by which to suit the eyesight.

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Agents in Bombay:
B. S. MADON & Co.,
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JOLLEY—May 11th, at Middle Colaba, after a protracted illness, Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. D, Jolley, aged 12 years, 7 months and 17 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HASTINGS—May 10th, at Barrackpore, the wife of Lieutenant Warren Hastings, 36th Regiment, B. N. I., of a son.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & O. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.
Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1880.

THE invalidation of the election of Dr. J. H. Cook by the Bench of Justices was a foregone conclusion, and the proceedings necessary to effect that result did not occupy the Presidency Magistrate more than ten minutes yesterday. This summary and inevitable reversal of the proceedings of the recent meeting of the Justices will give a useful and a much needed lesson to chairmen and other officials who are too prone to act in heroic disregard of the golden injunction, "No zeal!" Had the voting been taken in the usual way by writing the name of the candidate preferred on slips of paper, instead of by show of hands, and had a poll been granted when demanded, and taken with entire fairness, both sides being obliged equally to withdraw into opposite lobbies, and finally had a proper record of the votes been made as the law required the result arrived at would not have been contested whichever candidate had been declared successful. But as we know all these minutiæ which tend to ensure strict impartiality between candidates, were coolly set aside, and no remonstrances were for a moment listened to. The chairman proposed Dr. Cook and made two speeches in his favour, and then took the voting by show of hands, which he himself counted—appointing no teller for the other side—and when he declared that his candidate had won, he refused at first to accord a poll when demanded, and when it was insisted upon asked that Captain Walshe's supporters should go into an adjoining room—an expedient which would have given to Dr. Cook the votes of all the lazy or the hesitating members of the Bench, who would, of course, have sat still and been counted as on his side. Subsequently he refused the poll altogether on the flimsy pretext that Sir Frank Souter and one or two others had left the room during the discussion of the question of poll or no poll a hundred Justices being still present. No record of the votes was taken. Of course an election so conducted could not stand, and it has been annulled. But the singular part of the affair is that whether these irregularities had taken place or not, the election, if challenged, could not have been held owing to an initial error. Section VI. of the Municipal Act which directs that rules shall be made by Government for the holding of elections has never been complied with, and consequently the injunction of the Act that the election shall be made in accordance with those rules could not be obeyed. Besides, as we have said, no record of the voting had been kept. Mr. Payne had only to mention these points to the Magistrate yesterday to make good the appellant's case. It is obvious that there is therefore a flaw in the election of every one of the fifteen representatives of the Bench of Justices now sitting on the Municipal Corporation, and that all the acts of the latter body during the last two years are void and of none effect! A writ of *quo warranto* would place that matter beyond dispute at any time. The so-called elections held hitherto have not been elections at all, and consequently the Corporation has never been properly constituted as the Act directs, and all its proceedings are illegal. A special Act must be passed by the Legislative Council legalising what has been done. There is happily a precedent for this course, and one of no very remote date. Three years ago it was found that the last Corporation was similarly tainted by illegality in its origin. In that case the Municipal Act in defining who should have the right of sitting on the Corporation or voting for a member of it stated that he should have paid fifty rupees for house rate *and* police and lighting rate. The intention was, obviously, that whoever should have paid fifty rupees for one rate or the other should be eligible, and all the elections had been conducted in accordance with that view. But that view was an impertinence in the face of the word, *and*, which could not be tortured into the word *or*. So the Government of Bombay had to pass an Act to legalise the proceedings of the Corporation and continue its powers until a new Act was got ready and passed. It is under this new Act that all the elections of the Bench of Justices have been illegally held. A new Indemnity Act must now be passed to make valid the proceedings of the new Corporation. In time the Bombay Legislative Council and the Bombay Government will contrive to give us Municipal institutions which can work without periodical acts of indemnity, but while these latter are necessary it is satisfactory to know that we can get them without much trouble.

WHILE one cannot help admiring the chivalry which has characterized Sir Edwin Johnson, the Military Member of the Viceroy's Council, in assuming for his Department the full responsibility for the deficit which the Government of India has recently confessed to, and apologised for one cannot be surprised at the result which has been exhibited. It is well known that for months the Government have been spending money at the rate of £1,000,000 sterling per mensem upon supplies and transport, and the expenditure under these heads previous to last December was necessarily very heavy. It is stated on good authority that Sir M. Kennedy has to bear a good deal of the onus of the inter-departmental recrimination that this deficit has awakened; but it is clear from the official papers that have been published that he can hardly be held responsible for circumstances which he could not possibly control. The impossibility of hiring sufficient transport naturally necessitated its purchase, and one of the inevitable results of an increased demand was of course a rise in prices. When it is recollected that the Controller of Transport and Supply had on three different occasions, at intervals of some weeks between each, to comply with the urgent requisitions of the Commander-in-Chief for extra transport and for six months' supplies; that animals could not be hired, and that the services of men to attend them became daily more and more difficult to procure, inasmuch as service beyond the frontier became daily more and more unpopular amongst those classes from which muleteers and camel drivers are drawn, it is not surprising that the expenses have so alarmingly mounted up. Had the required transport not been supplied, the army in Afghanistan would probably have been so crippled as to have had its efficiency impaired. The purchase of six months' supplies was demanded by the military authorities in the field, and had to be procured at whatever cost, These, as the Government memorandum points out, also went up rapidly, and such being the case, the cost of grain became considerably greater. But although the charges under the head of Transport are very great, it should be remembered, not only that the Government own all the animals paid for by these charges, they are not merely hired animals. Such being the case, the capital laid out is represented by mules, camels, &c., which, after the campaign is over, will bring in some return on being sold. Apart from this, should the recommendations of the Indian army commissioners be adopted, it would have been necessary to have purchased mules, &c. to complete that standing complement of transport, which the commissioners have recommended should be maintained at certain fixed depôts throughout the country for service whenever required. These proposals, it is generally believed, will be accepted. The Commander-in-Chief has signified his hearty concurrence in their wisdom; and the highest military authorities have held that it is absolutely necessary for the efficiency of the Indian army to have always ready a sufficient supply of transport to send at any moment into the field in army corps fully equipped. To provide this establishment would have necessitated and will necessitate the purchase of the required stock. This will now be unnecessary, for the animals returned to India after the present Afghan war is over will be available. Under these circumstances a portion of the present outlay under the head of Transport should be spread over several years. The charge, it is true, is a present one; but its effects and the benefits to be derived by the money expended will be felt for many years to come, as no further expenditure will probably be necessary. It is a comfort to know that after all things are not quite as bad as they look. Of course it is useless to attempt to conceal from ourselves that there had been waste of money in many instances. There undoubtedly has been great waste of money. Nor could it well be otherwise. District officers in the Punjab and N. W. P. were given *carte blanche* to purchase baggage animals. Scratch committees were doubtless formed to examine and pass animals to be purchased, and to value the animals so passed. In many cases these committees consisted of officials who were as innocent of knowledge of cattle as the new born babe, and consequently large numbers of ponies and mules were purchased by them, that were utterly unfit for service, and had only to be sent to the front or to be inspected by competent authorities to be condemned as unserviceable and to be sold at a price about 85 per cent. less than they cost. By this means alone, vast sums of money must have been lost to the Government. Then, again, there does not appear to have been any proper check on casualties amongst transport animals especially upon the line of march. The transport system at the outset was in a happy go-lucky principle, and naturally a great deal of money was wasted and transport power unnecessarily sacrificed. All this will in future be remedied, and organization now has been introduced where confusion reigned supreme before.

Viewing the financial situation by the light of the wisdom that comes after the event, one cannot help seeing that most of these contingencies, if foreseen, might have been guarded against. The Quetta-Kandahar Railway now in progress might as easily have been commenced in the autumn of 1878 as in that of 1879. Had this line been then made the Government would have saved an enormous sum both in the carriage of material as well as in compensation for loss of transport cattle. Had a properly equipped transport department been provided years ago, this sudden call upon the Indian finances and this appalling deficit in the Budget estimates would never have appeared. But a twenty years' peace naturally induces a spirit of carelessness. Proposals which are now accepted were often put forward; but were pigeonholed as the productions of enthusiastic theorists, requiring no immediate attention. Things, as the Americans say, were "allowed to slide," and the consequence was that when we wished to put an army into the field, we found we had not at hand adequate transport to do so. There was at once a scare amongst the military authorities. The Commissariat Department was unequal to the task suddenly imposed upon it, and in its frantic efforts to do what was required frequently blundered, while it was being plundered through the ignorance of the agents that it called to its aid. The Government of India at last were obliged to act vigorously, and it did so. Sir M. Kennedy, whose power of organization were known throughout the length and breadth of India, was appointed Controller General in Chief. He was and is universally acknowledged to be a strong man; and he has strongly grappled with the difficulty and has overcome it. There are now no complaints of want of transport, and want of supplies. But these have cost money—more money, it is much to be feared, than we even as yet realise. What will the Kandahar railway cost? Will that railway be built for the estimated two millions? We have good reason to believe that it will cost considerably more.

WHAT has been the decision of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire whether Mr. Bradlaugh could dispense with the oath of allegiance? According to Reuter the Committee has decided "that he can take it." But Mr. Bradlaugh could have "taken it" without this sapient discovery. What he asked was whether he could take his seat without taking the oath. And it seems to us to be consistent with common sense that if the Special Committee has decided that he "can take" anything, "it" must be the seat and not the oath. And if this be so our regret that the new Government should have meekly consented to bring such a point as the allegiance due to the existing Government in any way into discussion is augmented by the result. The advent of the leader of the English Republicans—obscure and indeed almost ignored until now—is rendered striking, and, in the eyes of the mob triumphant, by the waving in his favour of the obligation of taking the customary oath of allegiance. The Gladstone Government has unwittingly, but very effectually, contributed to the formation of a Republican party in the House of Commons, for the *eclât* attending this affair is sure to give the hero of it a position and a following he might otherwise have looked for in vain in spite of his undoubted rhetorical power.

THE departure of the Hon'ble Mr. Mowat, who goes home to-day for a season, makes a wonderful gap in the organization of Bombay institutions. For he holds three Government appointments, being member of the Legislative Council, President of the Bombay Committee in connection with the Melbourne International Exhibition, and Chairman of the Christian Burial Board; he is besides a member of the Port Trust, in whose affairs he has taken a prominent part; he is a Director of the Bank of Bombay, and is a leading member of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, of which body he has been twice chairman. He holds, we believe, a great deal more than these appointments, but to-day he divests himself of them all and leaves us for a year or two. Few men engaged actively in business have ever given so much time and labour to public bodies and for public objects as Mr. Mowat, and he has done it all very disinterestedly, for beyond expressions of warm approval, the Bombay Government has never given him anything in the way of reward or encouragement, not even the Shrievalty. He has worked hard. It is mainly owing to his exertions that the articles representing the products and industry of Bombay have been all collected and will be despatched by the steamer Siam next week. When the new Port Trust Bill was carried, he, Mr. Bythell and Mr. Kittredge were appointed by the Chamber a sub-committee to value the foreshore properties, which were ultimately purchased at the prices recommended by them. He was the most vigorous of the advocates for the election of members of the Trust by the Chamber, a principle which was embodied by the new Act. On the Chamber electing the five Trustees under the Act Mr. Mowat was returned one of the first—thus showing that the Chamber appreciated his services in assisting it to obtain popular representation, which cannot fail to be of benefit to the trade. He found time to prepare a paper for the Famine Commission which refers to public works; it was an able paper and has often been noticed by the Indian press, and was referred to by Mr. Bright in his great speech on India at Willis's Rooms. He presided and spoke at meetings innumerable on subjects connected with the prosperity of Bombay. And—let not Mr. Grant Duff hear it—he presided at the last St. Andrew's dinner, which was a success only second to Bannockburn itself in Scottish story. We wish Mr. Mowat a pleasant voyage and a good time at home; he leaves behind him an example of disinterested labours for the public welfare which it is to be hoped others of our citizens will not disdain to follow.

SOME SERIOUS REFLECTIONS.

BY OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN.

THOUGH of course erroneously, it is, and always will be, generally believed throughout India that the Imperial accounts were manipulated with a regard to the election death struggle. In every part of India there are people who believe that the present Government of India is a very unscrupulous one; who try to find the number of the beast in some anagram formed out of the word Strachey; who look upon Earl Lytton as a dilettante Viceroy playing with empire; and who fear that in long association with baseness even the righteous and the innocent, even Chapmans and Johnsons, may have touched the unclean thing. It is needless to traverse such prejudices with argument. When men fall to carping with the Powers that Be; the only cure for them is promotion.

***

THE most violent enemies of Lord Lytton's rule may be conciliated by seats on some mock committee in the Hills,—"Rest in a happy place and quiet seats above the thunder."

***

As an ardent admirer of all persons whose function it is to contribute to Gazettes and compose despatches, I view with surprise and sorrow the three minutes of the Council, the Military Member, and the Military Accountant General respectively. The India Office has never had whispered in its ear confessions more unsatisfactory, and apologies more incoherent. Parliament will not be able to assoil these fat penitents, whatever they may whimper about the wild profusion of Sir Michael Kennedy and the Tail-twisting Department.

***

MAJOR NEWMARCH is Sir Henry Norman's brother-in-law. This will do him no harm.

***

BUT sending out a Commission to enquire into the financial misfeasance is the wildest folly conceivable; even under Richard as Cicerone. With the water-logged Famine Commission sinking before their eyes to the bubbling cries of General Strachey and Mr. Elliott, it is amazing that they should have launched another such ship to hunt another such snark,—or, perhaps, a boojum this time.

***

I HOPE that in these days of political darkness we do not forget to thank Mr. Gladstone for withholding from us for a season that "archprig"—as the Private Secretary calls him—Mr. Grant Duff. It was very hard to bear the Duke of Argyll; but this Grant-Duff thing was really too intolerable. I hear he has applied for the appointment of Deputy Providence, in connection with the Scotch Church.

***

MR. DALRYMPLE who was unseated for Bute, is a brother of our new Governor, I am told. He changed his name on succeeding to his estate. To have been unseated at this last election is an honor not to be sneezed at. To be separated by a discriminating populace from the Mr. Bradlaughs, Mr. Broadhursts and Mr. Mundellas who form our new Representative Chamber is equivalent to a vote of confidence passed by all that is still respectable in the electoral body.

***

THERE has been a good deal of nonsense talked and written about the offer of the Viceroyalty made to Mr. Goschen. A good many people seem to think that Mr. Goschen was too small and round a man for such a large square hole. Nothing could be more absurd than this. Mr. Goschen was really too great for the appointment. No one who has attained the rank of a Cabinet Minister in England would, as a general rule, care to take the office. There has never yet been a Viceroy of the rank of a Cabinet Minister, except Lord Canning. And, as regards family, there is little to choose between Mr. Goschen and Lord Northbrook, or Mr. Goschen and Lord Lawrence. Mr. Goschen may have Hebrew blood in his veins, but Rugby and Oxford and a long and honourable career in that great school, the House of Commons, have made him thoroughly English.

***

THE Marquis of Ripon was a Cabinet Minister; but his religious attitude makes his case an exceptional one. He will be the greatest Peer in point of rank who has ever filled the office of Viceroy. No Knight of the Garter has ever before served the Crown in India.

***

UP to a certain point Lord Ripon was an exceedingly successful man in life. When created a Marquis for the performance of a service of which England is not very proud, one hundred and sixty-eight Earls took precedence of him in virtue of priority of creation.

***

EXCITABLE people who call for blood, must remember that Indian Viceroys are not usually chosen from the first, second, or even third rank of English nobles. Lord Canning was the son of a Commoner; Lord Elgin, though a Bruce and a Scotch Earl, only sat as a Baron in the House of Lords; of Lord Lawrence we need say nothing; Lord Mayo had no seat at all in the House of Lords, being neither a Representative Peer, nor a Peer of the United Kingdom, nor a Peer of Great Britain; Lord Northbrook's father was the first Peer of the family; and Lord Lytton, who came to India as a Baron,—a Peer of the fifth rank,—is also the son of an ennobled Commoner.

***

LORD RIPON married his cousin, who, though the daughter of a Commoner and plain Miss Vyner, was nevertheless beautiful, and through her mother was granddaughter of the first Earl de Grey. In spite of all his greatness it is sad to reflect that the Most Noble the Marquis of Ripon, K. G., is only a Robinson under his ermine; just as we poor Commoners are mere skeletons under our warm flesh.

***

PROTESTANTS curl their lips when they remember that Lord Ripon's motto is "*qualis ab incepto.*"

***

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON assures me that he declined a commisson in the Bombay Volunteers, not because he was afraid of being drafted off to Kandahar, but because he did not think it worth his while being a Volunteer while the mail went out on Saturday evening.

***

THE criminality of the late Government in the matter of the loss of the Atlanta has never been sufficiently noticed. This ship, with upwards of three-hundred young sailors on board, has not been heard of since January; and not till March was any search instituted! It is sufficiently infamous for the Admiralty to employ experimental ships for training purposes without neglecting to enquire after them when missing.

***

As First Lord of the Admiralty the Earl of Northbrook will have a more tender heart than his predecessor in all matters relating to experimental ships. He lost a son in the Captain.

***

THE appointment of Major White, of the 92nd Highlanders, to be Military Secretary to the new Viceroy is quite unexceptionable. Beyond being a most gallant soldier, White is a man of brains and books; with good looks, good manners and a good estate in Ireland. Every one knows him and likes him; and being his son-in-law, he is pleasantly associated in every one's mind with that celebrated churchman, Archdeacon Baly.

***

IT was also highly commendable retaining Lord William Beresford and Mr. Muir on the staff. It would have been doing the noble house of Waterford a cruel injustice to allow Lord William Beresford to go before seeing the new Viceregal stables at Dehra finished. "Charlie" Muir is a son of Sir William Muir, and a good man all round, from polo to skittles. He came out here in the 6th Foot and passing into the Staff Corps served for a time in the Bengal Cavalry, and was then translated into the body guard. He officiated for some time as extra A. D. C. to Lord Northbrook, and is now passing to his third Governor-General.

***

I HEAR that our new Finance Minister will come out from home, after passing an examination in addition and subtraction. I should not be surprised if they sent us Sir George Kellner. It certainly will be great thing to have some one on the staff of this young and extravagant Empire who can keep accounts.

***

OF course the first thing that Lord Ripon will do on arriving in India, after washing his hands and drinking a peg, will be to suppress the Press Commissioner. The services of Mr. Lethbridge will then be replaced at the disposal of the Education Department. He is going to spend the remainder of his days, I am told, in writing a history of the next world, as a sequel to his history of this world.

***

OUR friend Mr. Buckland will also be thrown on the world: but he proposes creating a Floricultural Department in connection with the Government of India and becoming its Secretary. Its full title will be the Button-Hole and Floricultural Department.—I hear that you have a great Button-holer in the High Court who will probably be made an Under Secretary in the new Bureau.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 23.

PEERAGES, knighthoods, and honours of every sort are descending in a shower; but these are for civilians, or for officers performing civil duties, so that they do not greatly interest the army. William IV. was the greatest bestower of minor honours, known in modern English history, and had quite a mania for knighting people. To such an extent did he carry this strange fancy that the honour 'fell into some discredit.' At one of William IV's *levées*, a man—probably a provincial mayor, or something of that sort—was to have his obscurity emphasized by knighthood, but on entering the presence chamber, was preceded by an officer who had come to kiss hands on promotion. The King, sword in hand, stood ready to bestow the depreciated distinction, and, taking into his head that the officer was the person to be knighted, raised his arm as the officer knelt, and was just about to bestow the accolade. With remarkable presence of mind, however, the officer put up his arm to ward off the blow, and exclaiming, "Not me if you please, your Majesty," just succeeded in escaping the infliction. I may mention that Wiliam IV. made a great point of inflicting knighthood with the sword of the captain of the guard for the day, and if he happened to be out of the way, would send after him.

There has been some interesting correspondence in the *Globe* about Wellington College. That institution is the subject of investigation as regards its financial affairs by a Royal Commission. It would seem, however, that its system of discipline wants looking into also. One correspondent writes to say that he not long ago completed five years at Wellington College, and that some of the masters were notorious for the cruel knack with which they managed to inflict punishment. One had the reputation of never caning without cutting open a boy's jacket. The head-master, Dr. McKleaver, admits that power to inflict corporal punishment is delegated to the under-masters, but deprecates discussion on the ground that a Royal Commission is sitting on Wellington College. As a matter of fact, this Commission is not inquiring into discipline at all, but only into financial matters. I do sincerely hope that this institution will be completely overhauled. It is not fulfilling at all the intentions of the founders and subscribers, and is managed by a small clique who grow indignant at any attempt to criticise the system.

The *Globe* has done good service by drawing attention to the fact that walking matches very rarely figure on the programmes of military athletic sports. It is very important that the walking powers of the infantry should be developed, especially as our infantry are not remarkable for good marching. The *Globe* accounts for the unpopularity of walking matches by the necessity for a severe preliminary training which is not needed for a short running race. My own opinion is that we ought to bestow considerably more attention than is given at present to the development of the physical powers of our soldiers. Our battalions are, however, so weak, and the time of men is so much taken up with a host of military accomplishments that little can be done in that respect. Another explanation of the bad marching of our infantry is that all their journeys are now made by railway in the United Kingdom. Consequently frequent change of quarters, so far from promoting the attainment of vigour, is really antagonistic to it. Again, much of the time of our infantry is taken up with little trumpery fatigue work which does not develop their muscles; a large number are employed in white-washing, acting as orderlies, clerks, and servants. Finally, the average age of our soldiers is too young to expect much sustained vigour from them.

You will have heard by telegraph before this reaches you who the new Minister of War is. Whoever he may be, he will be obliged to carry out the pernicious ideas of Lord Cardwell, and the army must, therefore, necessarily suffer. A parliamentary report on discipline on the army gives some interesting details. It deals with the punishments in each corps in 1878. The courts-martial were in the Artillery ten per cent. In the Foot Guards and Infantry of the line one in twelve; in the Cavalry of the line one in thirteen; in the Army Service Corps one in twenty-two; in the Army Hospital Corps one in twenty-three; and in the Household Cavalry one in sixty-one. With respect to minor punishments, the punishments are to average strength in the proportion; in the Foot Guards of seven to three; in the Infantry of the line, Colonial Corps, and Army Hospital Corps of three to two; in the Artillery of nine to seven; in the Royal Engineers of about four to three; in the Cavalry of the line about five to four; in the Army Service Corps of one to one; and in the Household Cavalry of one to two. As to desertions the proportion to average strength is one to hundred; in the Household Cavalry one to eighty; in the Army Hospital Corps one to sixty-six; in the Army Service Corps one to forty-six; in the Infantry of the line one to forty-one; in the Foot Guards one to thirty-six; in the Royal Artillery one to thirty-three; in the Cavalry of the line one to twenty-three. Examining the statistics of the Corps separately, I find that in the King's Dragoon Guards, 600 strong, the number of courts-martial was 116; of desertions 84; and of minor punishments 2,553. The best line cavalry regiment at home was the Royal Dragoons with only 21 courts-martial, 14 desertions, and 375 minor punishments. In the Infantry of the Guards, the desertions were few, but the minor punishments very heavy, the latter being in the 1st Battalion Scots Guards 3,535, while in the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards they were only 830. In the Infantry of the line, excluding regiments in India, the highest number of courts-martial was in the 106th, in which there were 164, while in the 1st Battalion 16th there was only one. As to minor punishments the highest in order of demerit was the 96th Regiment with 3 446. Among the regiments in the colonies, there was actually very little desertion. Indeed, in the following regiments there was none, viz.:—the 28th, 42nd, 46th, 69th, 98 h, 101st, and 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade. Of the regiments in India, there was, of course, scarcely any desertion. As to courts-martial, the highest was in the 1st Battalion 21st with 87 and the lowest in the 1st Battalion 5th, with seven. I must, however, point out that no fair comparison can be made unless we know the strength, quarters, and circumstances of each regiment. For example, the mobilization took place in 1878, and some regiments having been just swamped with volunteers had 400 or 500 Army or Militia Reserve men suddenly added to them.

Lord Gifford was married at St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square, yesterday to Sophia, daughter of General J. Street, C.B.

Major Godwin, who has just vacated his appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General to the Volunteers in South Australia, received a perfect ovation on his departure, a special parade being assembled in his honour.

Captain Clarke, 13th Light Infantry, has been appointed Adjutant of the 2nd Somerset Militia, in succession to Captain Cory, who reverts to regimental duty on promotion to the rank of Major.

The report that Rear-Admiral Prince Leiningen was about to quit the British and enter the German Navy was quite unfounded and has been contradicted.

Lieut. A. Carden is exchanging from the 11th Regiment with Lieut. Leslie, 2nd West India Regiment.

In the Royal Artillery, the following changes, promotions, &c., have come to my knowledge:—Captain Tydal has been posted to L Battery 5th Brigade, *vice* Captain B. F. Domville, appointed Adjutant, Royal Horse Artillery, Meean Meer. Lieut H. A. Campbell, Chesnut Troop, A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, is retiring from the service. He will be succeeded by Lieut B. O. Cochrane, whose time at the Riding Establishment, Woolwich, has expired. Lieut. St. A. B. Warde, Depôt Royal Horse Artillery, has been transferred to the A Brigade R. H. A., which will shortly proceed to Ireland. A Major's jacket in the R. H. A. in Bengal will shortly become vacant by the promotion of Major Nairne, in succession to Colonel Lindsay retiring. Colonel J. Fulton is about to become a Major General *vice* General Walker deceased, but no other steps go in consequence.

Owing to a fire at the printers' there will be some delay in bringing out the Army List for May, and it is difficult even to get one for April.

I have long looked on the Horse Guards' clock as the most reliable of all earthly institutions. Twice, however, during the last five or six months has the Horse Guards' clock stopped. Heaven grant that this may not be a portent.

An excellent work by Richardson and Company of Pall Mall has just been published—namely, the life of Lord Lynedoch. It is extremely interesting, as it should be from the nature of the subject. Lord Lynedoch was born in 1748 and died in 1843, so that he saw much. He was also not only an admirable soldier, but he raised two battalions of the 90th in the Maltese Fencibles, and founded the United Service Club. The editor has done his work well.

I am sorry that again I am obliged to send you a short letter; but the War Office people are simply destroying some papers and arranging others, while the Duke has got the gout.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ABDUL RAHMAN'S POLICY.

KABUL, MAY 13.

It is reported in Kabul that letters received from Abdul Rahman, counselling avoidance of any excitement or hostility against the British have been received.

The Sirdar is said to be at Kharabad in Afghan Turkistan, fifteen miles east of Kunduz.

The insurrection in Balakshan has been suppressed.

Preparations are being made here for an early move down the country. No definite orders on the subject have been received, but from the fact that stores are now being sent down, and as all the corps and departments on Kabul and Khyber lines forces are required to furnish immediately the returns necessary for transport, it is considered here that a march down the country, before long, is highly probable.

The meeting of the Ghilzai chiefs at Tezin to discuss the future plan of action has dissolved.

Asmatulla Khan is said to be most bitter in his resolution to continue hostilities.

Several transport animals at Butkak have been looted by robbers who got clear off, although fired at by the sentries.

AFFAIRS IN KOHISTAN.

All is perfectly quiet in Kohistan; no gatherings in or near Baba Khushkar.

Mir Butcha has left and gone to Forza in Koh Daman section of the Kohistan, thirty miles from Kabul.

THE STATE OF GHAZNI.

No news has been received lately from Ghazni. Hostile gathering still there under the leadership of Mahomed Hassan Khan.

GENERAL ROBERTS'S FORCE.

General Roberts was to march from Zahidabad to Deh Nao on the Logar river to-day. His force has had bad weather since leaving Kabul, and survey operations had been thereby retarded.

General Roberts's force will probably return by the Tanji Wardak defile, Shekabad, Maidan, and Argandeh.

From the present peaceful attitude of the Logaris, it is considered doubtful, whether he will have any oppsition, although no idea can be formed of the intentions of Hassan Khan, Mahomed Jan, and others at Ghazni an elsewhere towards him.

The weather during the last few days has been fifteen degrees colder at sunset and a good deal of rain has fallen with great advantage to crops.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SUBMISSION OF GHILZAI CHIEFS

ALLAHABAD, MAY 14.

It is now stated that the Ghilzai chiefs of Tezin have made their submission to Captain Burton at Sei Baba and have agreed to keep the road safe. They are willing to come to Kabul, if required.

The Kabul Sirdars believe that our intriguing with the Kohistans and Ghilzais of the passes is the result of our negotiations with Abdul Rahman.

Sirdar Alam Khan has arrived at Kabul. He confirms the reports that the opposition chiefs are in Ghazni waiting the result of his visit. He returns in three days, but what answer he will take back is not known.

HELIOGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GENERALS ROBERTS AND HUGHES.

Captain Strachan, with General Roberts's force, has opened up heliographic communication from the high hills near Sahidabad with General Hughes. All is quiet in Logar.

All superfluous baggage at Sherpur is to be sent to India at once.

REPORTED ENGAGEMENT BY GENERAL HUGHES' DIVISION.

SIMLA, MAY 14.

General Watson reports learning from reliable source that General Hughes' Division has been engaged for a couple of days; particulars unknown.

An attack on a convoy near Thull is reported. Honorary Lieut. Wood, transport officer, has been killed.

PUBLIC DINNER TO EARL LYTTON.

A public dinner to Earl Lytton has been arranged here.

THE STAR OF INDIA.

The Viceroy holds an investiture of the Star of India here on the 17th inst. Sir Robert Egerton, Lieutenant Governor of the Punjaub, will, with others, be invested with the Order.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

COERCIVE MEASURES FOR IRELAND.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The *Daily News*, in a leading article this morning, announces that the Right Hon. W. E. Forster has advised the renewal of coercive measures in Ireland.

DEPARTURE OF LORD RIPON.

The Marquis of Ripon started for India yesterday.

PRINCE LEOPOLD.

H. R. H. Prince Leopold left England yesterday for Canada.

GREAT STRIKE AT BLACKBURN.

Twenty-five thousand weavers at Blackburn have struck work, and demand 5 per cent. increase in their present rate of wages.

THE DERBY.

Beaudesert has been scratched for the Derby.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Navarino, arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed unchanged. Surats dull.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera	5¼

The Manchester market has been flat.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8 1-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78½
4½ per cent. do.	85½
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅜
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	118¾
Bar Silver	52 1-16
Oriental Bank Shares	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai	£36

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Reserve of Notes	£14,600,000	Inc. £700,000
Bills Discounted	£19,100,000	Dec. £300,000
Bullion	£28,100,000	Inc. £100,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 48 per cent.

Departures—Petriana and Cohanim.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, MAY 13, 6-30 a.m.

H. M. S. "Indus" from Aden arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—MAY 14.

CANNANORE, 4-7 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind N. W.

CARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather fine; wind N. W. 3.; thermometer 87; barometer 29·870.

MANGALORE, 4 p. m.—Weather overcast; wind N W. t ermometer 85·5; barometer 29·86.

TUTICORIN, 3-10 p. m.—Weather fine; wind S. W; thermometer 90; barometer 29·88.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather clear; wind N. W. W. strong; thermometer 88.

THE Calcutta Jute Mills have stopped working. It is said to be uncertain whether the concern will be finally wound up or whether a new company will be started on the ruins of the old. In the present state of the jute industry, the latter course seems hardly probable.

A TELEGRAM to a Calcutta paper from Rangoon refers to the Commissariat prosecutions, and states that there is some surprise that the first cases should be against the minor officials, instead of those of higher rank who are accused of taking larger sums.

MAJOR R. C. R. CLIFFORD has been appointed Political Officer with the Ghazni Field Force in the place of Major Euan Smith, who went on with Sir Donald Stewart to Kabul.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—Colonel R. C. Stewart, lately Adjutant-General of the Madras Army and now Commandant at Netley, has been asked whether he would accept an Indian brigade command, and has answered in the affirmative.

IT will be useful to put on record, says the *Whitehall Review*, the fact that Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet was divided on the question of going to the country. The Prime Minister and Lord Cranbrook would have preferred waiting until the autumn, more especially as things were looking so much brighter. The Whips, however, advised otherwise, taking the too sanguine view that the result of the Liverpool and Southwark elections was an unmistakeable proof of the feeling of the country at large. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.*

THE *Pioneer* is of opinion that there is much to be said in favour of the proposed Commission on Indian Finance. It will perhaps be mortifying to Sir John Strachey to be investigated by Sir Richard Temple, but that cannot be helped. The Commission will not make any discoveries of importance about the war estimates, but might be the means of carrying out some desirable reforms in the system of Indian accounts And Sir Richard Temple, once back in India, might succeed as well as investigate Sir John, than which many worse arrangements might be made.

ON April 22nd at the dinner hour, some hundreds of workmen employed at the London Docks turned out on strike, and paraded the streets in the neighbourhood with an improvised band of music, and borrowed flags and banners, some of the latter being surmounted with the Republican red flag and cap. After making the tour of the streets surrounding the docks, they broke up at No. 5 gateway, from which they had started. It is stated that the men have a grievance which will be brought before the directors.

A SIMLA correspondent writes to the Lahore paper that so dry a spring has been unknown in the hills for many years. Even with the very heavy fall of snow in February last the rainfall has been far less than it has been since 1870. The springs and "bowlees" are running terribly low, and the distress for food in the interior is increasing. All the available grain which comes up into the Simla markets is bought up at once and carried away into the hill districts in every direction. The crops are withering for want of moisture, so that the coming harvest of wheat and barley will be exceedingly poor.

PROFESSOR ARMINIUS VAMBERY, who is now on a visit to England, has delivered an address before the Society of Arts on the "Influence of Russia on the inhabitants of Central Asia during the last ten years." Professor Vambery, who several years ago travelled through Central Asia, disguised as a dervish, expressed his desire that the unjustifiable ambition of Russia should be barred, and that the Arian elements of Asia should be made over to the guidance and the guardianship of that nation which had become known in Europe by her high degree of culture, by her love of liberty and sense of justice, and had proved herself hitherto to be an excellent civiliser, and a true representative of modern culture.

"X" writes from India to *Vanity Fair* anent the progress of the Afghan War:—"Our great hero" continues heliographing long lists of enemies with awful names, who cross and recross the stage, and come from unpronounceable places, and go to unspeakable places, and threaten unutterable things, and do nothing. Some of them have a banner, some a hundred rupees in cash, some of them a sword, and some of them a pair of trousers. But General Vaughan observes them from the heights; and if a little shabby, yet they live on the page of history, and in two thousand years will be as good for heroic purposes as the swift-footed Achilles. They are all so swift-footed that you can't catch them, and so busy that they can't stay to fight. What are they busy about? Why, they are making history.

THE Lahore paper remarks that in the last action at Charasiab twelve dozen bullets found their billets among the rocks and grasses of an Afghan hillside for every one that lodged in the body of one of our adversaries. Now the explanation of this apparently wild firing on the part of our troops is, we think, probably to be accounted for as follows:—When an enemy appears, our men—instructed by those whose duty it is to determine the range—put up their backsights at, say, 800 yards. Now it is open to doubt whether the British soldier is at the present time educated up to the Martini-Henri—in fact if the weapon is not a little too good for him as he is at present: this being so, and the rapidity with which he can discharge his piece being so great, he does not take sufficient trouble in his aim, as he would, did it take him longer to reload, and, if the enemy advance, "Tommy Atkins" as a rule never recognizes this as creating a necessity for an alteration of his sight, but continues blazing away with an 800 yards sight up, when the enemy are only perhaps half that distance from him. The tendency in discharging all weapons is to fire with the fore-sight *more* than with the back one; in fact, the latter is only used for giving elevation as on an ordinary fowling piece, where firing is point blank, it is conspicuous by its absence. The remedy would seem to be to increase, if possible, the point blank distance at which our rifles can be discharged and to encourage the non-use of the back-sight except at very long ranges.

GOLD-FIELDS are apparently becoming rather common. We learn from the English journals that great excitement has been awakened throughout the Government of Archangelsk by the discovery of extensive new gold-fields within a short distance of the town of Schenkursk. Measures have been taken by the Imperial authorities of the far northern province for working the auriferous district this spring, and already applications have reached the powers that be at St. Petersburg from natives of Schenkursk for concessions and allotments, the land upon which gold has been discovered being almost exclusively an appanage of certain members of the Imperial family. It is stated that the presence of gold in these regions which are of a peculiarly sandy and sterile character, was first detected some years ago by a convict who had contrived to escape from Siberia and who kept his precious secret until last year, when he communicated it upon his deathbed to his brother, giving the latter an exact description of the locality in which rich treasures of gold dust would be found to exist. The dead man's brother appears to have imparted these interesting disclosures to several persons of wealth and position, among them a Mr. Sidoroff, of Schenkursk, better able than himself to take steps for utilising the golden secret. His own name, as we are informed, is not included in the list of applicants for grants of "lots" or "licences to wash," and, in all probability, but little of the precious metal he has enabled other people to acquire will ever find its way into his pocket.

"SEEING by telegraph" would have been a theme for Baron Munchausen, had not his wonderful story of frozen-up sound been practically surpassed by the invention of the phonograph, and had not the everyday use of the telephone prepared us for the announcement of a "telescope," in a revised etymological sense of the word. The *Daily Telegraph* has printed a letter, the purport of which was to show that neither the idea nor even the experiment of "wiring a vision," so to speak, is novel; that its practicability was established three years ago; and that only an enormous expensiveness stands in the way of its adoption. When Sheridan wrote "The Critic" he put into the mouth of Mr. Puff a string of projects which then seemed, as they were meant to be, absurd. In course of time they grew first into possibilities and then into common facts. Other absurdities were substituted, that audiences might continue to laugh. But the same process of realisation went on, and now Mr. Puff, with all his inventive resource, is puzzled to imagine a genuine impossibility. The plan, as published by two well known members of the scientific club is this. The transmitter at A—that is, the apparatus for receiving the light impressions and transmitting them electrically—consisted of a large surface made up of very small separate squares of selenium. One end of each piece was connected by an insulated wire with the distant place, and the other end of each piece with the ground, in accordance with the plan commonly employed with telegraph instruments. The object whose image was to be sent by telegraph was illuminated very strongly, and by means of a lens a very large image was thrown on the surface of the above transmitter. Now, it is well known that, if each little piece of selenium forms part of a circuit in which there is a constant electromotive force, say, of a voltaic battery, the current passing through each piece will depend on its illumination. Hence, the strength of the electric current in each telegraph line would depend on the illumination of its extremity. The receiver at the other end, B, was, in the original plan, a collection of magnetic needles, the movements of each of which—as in the ordinary needle telegraph—were controlled by the electric current passing through the particular telegraph wire with which it was in connection. Each magnet, by its movement, closed or opened an aperture through which light passed to illuminate the back of a sheet of frosted glass. There were, of course, as many of these illuminated squares at B as of selenium squares at A, and it is quite evident that, since the illumination of each receiving square depends on the strength of the current in its circuit, and this current, again, depends on the illumination of the selenium at the other end of the wire, the image of a distant object might, in this way, be transmitted, as a mosaic, by electricity.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, "The Daughter of the Regiment," 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Scindia (s), from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Paxo (s), to Antwerp.

FLOGGING.—Ameer Goolam Hoosein was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing a cot, valued at Rs. 4, the property of Oomersey Ookerda. He was sentenced to receive six stripes with a cat-o'-nine-tails.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The S. S. Ellora was hauled out of the Prince's Dock on Thursday, and the steamships Hartlepool and Corsica entered the dock on the same day and were berthed alongside the jetty and west wharf respectively.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—John Cameron Lemon, a seaman (fireman) of the S S. Corsica, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that vessel, of which he is an articled seaman.

A NEGLIGENT ACT.—Adamjee Tajbhoy, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of omitting to take such care with fire and combustible matter, viz., heated pitch, as would be sufficient to guard against probable danger to property and human life. He was fined Rs. 20.

A VAGRANT.—A European, named Lucknow Kavanagh, was yesterday charged before Mr. W. Webb with wilfully trespassing in the dwelling of Captain C. Middlemas, at the Marine Lines, without any satisfactory excuse on the 11th instant, and also with wandering about without any visible means of subsistence and asking for alms, and thereby committing an act of vagrancy. He was convicted and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THEFT AT THE CRAWFORD MARKETS.—Shaboodin Ebrahim and three other Mahomedan lads were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing fruit belonging to different persons at the Crawford Markets. The prisoners, it appears, at night effected an entrance into the market by squeezing themselves through the iron railings which enclose the market, and while in the act of conveying away the fruit, plantains, &c. they had stolen, they were arrested. They were all ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

AN UNPLEASANT CASE.—On Thursday morning at about 6 o'clock it appears a Hindoo boy, named Tookaram Ramjee, was passing through a cart near Gopee Tank, Mahim, when he saw the body of a newly born female Hindoo child being dragged about by a pig which apparently had gnawed off the left hand and foot. On information being given, the police took charge of the body of the child and subsequently found the mother of it, who stated that the child in question was still-born. The body was taken to the Police Surgeon, who, on examining the body, pronounced the child to have been born dead.

THE BOILER ACCIDENT AT THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.—Another of the unfortunate sufferers, named Nagoo Babajee, died on Thursday night at 11 o'clock at the J. J. Hospital, this being the fourth man who died from the injuries sustained on Wednesday last by the accident at the New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company's Mills at Chinchpoogly. The Coroner, Dr. Blaney, deemed it unnecessary to hold an inquest on view of the body, as the verdict to be returned by the jury in the other adjourned inquests will answer in this case as well.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Anunda Dayab, residing at New Elphinstone Road, reported to the Police on Thursday that his hut had been broken into during the night previous. The burglar removed a portion of the back wall of the hut through which an entrance was effected, and property consisting of a small box containing gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 123 stolen. It would appear that the thief was heard taking away the box by a female who slept in an adjoining room and who raised an alarm, but before assistance could be rendered by the other inmates of the hut, the thief made off with the box, which was subsequently found about a hundred yards distant from the hut with the lock broken off and the contents abstracted. Police enquiries are in progress regarding the matter.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—At about 6-30 a. m. on Thursday Mr. Lyle, a stevedore's foreman, and a boat's crew of five men, in boarding the S. S. Hartlepool, while entering the harbour, accidentally allowed their boat to come in contact with the propeller of the steamship; the boat was smashed to pieces, and two of the men of the boat's crew were seriously injured. Mahomed Samsoodeen, the tindal of the boat, had one of his feet cut off from the ankle, Shaik Mahomed Mahomed Sallay, a calassee, had one of his legs broken and severely cut. When he was removed to the Gocuidass Tejpal Hospital it was found necessary that the leg should be amputated. Mr. Lyle and the other three men fortunately jumped overboard immediately before the collision took place and managed to keep clear of the propeller. They were subsequently picked up by Mr. McKenzie's boat. The two injured men are lying under treatment at the Gocuidass Tejpal Hospital.

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
GRANT ROAD.

Public services on Sundays at 8-30 a. m., and 6 p.m., and also at Dean Hall, Fort, and Nabob's Road, Mazagon, at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m, and at each of the three places on Mondays and Thursdays at 7-30 p.m. English speaking natives are cordially invited.

IN THE HARBOUR.
CHAPLAIN—R. F. WINTER.

Divine Service will be held on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis on Sunday at 11 a.m. Captains, officers, and men are cordially invited to attend.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 11 a. m. on board the ship Galatea. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the morning. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend. A large launch, for any friends wishing to go from shore, will leave Arthur Bunder at 10-20 a. m. and Apollo Bunder at 10-30 a. m.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. MONGOLIA, Captain E.M Edmond, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the Europe Mails and the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Mrs Macdonald and 2 children, Mr. R V Hearn, Mrs Hearn and 3 children, Mr and Mrs Whyte and child, Mrs Shewell and infant, Mr and Mrs F M Halliday and infant, Mrs Browne and daughter, Mr T Bosanquet, Lieut Chapman, Mrs Hobson and grand daughter, Capt W B Hall, Mr T Fairtlough, Mr J Cameron, Miss Mecham, Madame Vouillon and 2 children, Mr Glendiming, Mr. Heyland, Mr S Stuart, Mr F Beddy, 2 Misses Taylors Mrs Lang, Mr F Pain, Lieut H W Pearce, 70th Regt, and Surgeon J E V Foss.

For Brindisi—Mr Hill, Mr James Chisholm, Mr H Craig, Mrs Blowers, Mrs Thornton, Miss Cameron, Mr Frank Woodroffee, Dr B L Harding, Mr C Rustomjee, Beg C S, Major W H Beckett, Mr W Macaulay, Mrs Phelps, Sir Thomas Thompson, Capt S Murray, R A, Mr A R Ward, Mr H Harley, Mr F C Tar purwalla, Mr B Rustomjee, Major D C Pedder, Mr H Livesay, and the Hon'ble C H S Erskine.

For Venice—Mr C Bosack, Mr Magnus Mowat, Major H Daniell and Capt Armstrong.

22nd May, s s Sumatra, Captain R F Briscoe.

For Southampton—Mr J Clifton, Mrs Francis and son, Miss Francis, and one lady and one gentleman.

For Brindisi—Mr J H E Hart, Mr O C Mulluck, Mr W F Berners, Mr E S Gebbay, Mr W Lonsdale, and 2 Misses Gill.

For Venice—Mr and Mrs R Morris, Mr Fahriruddin, Mr. Famizuddin, Mr and Mrs Spens, 3 Misses Spens and Master Spens, Mr and Mrs J Bell Davies and Mr Barton.

29th May, s s Kashgar, Captain E J Baker.

For Southampton—Mr and Mrs Hay, Mrs Daubeny, ayah and infant.

For Brindisi—Mr S Cooper, Mr W C L Floyd, Mr A Rogers, Col R J Walker, Mr E Comber and a gentleman.

For Venice—Mr and Mrs J K Bythell, two gentlemen, Mr D Ross and Mrs Ross.

5th June, s s Lombardy, Captain W B Hutt.

For Southampton—Mr Walter Scott and General Little.

THE LATE ELECTION FOR THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE appeal against the election of Dr. Cook as a member of the Municipal Corporation was heard before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Fort Police Court yesterday morning. Mr. W. H. Payne represented the appellant, Captain Walshe, one of the two candidates for a seat in the Corporation; and Mr. Barker represented the chairman of the Bench of Justices, Mr. Dhosabhoy Framjee, who made the declaration as to Dr. Cook's election. Mr. Payne having announced that he appeared for Captain Walshe,

The Magistrate said he ought to mention that he was one of the Justices who voted for the losing candidate, and there might be some objection to his hearing the case. Did any one appear on the other side?

Mr. Barker said he appeared there to represent the chairman of the Justices, who had instructed him to attend. There was no objection to his Worship hearing the case.

The Magistrate—I see there are a good many grounds of objection. You might, perhaps, Mr. Payne, confine yourself to the first objection that the votes of the Justices were not recorded.

Mr. Payne—Before going on with the discussion it would be as well that any kind of record or any papers connected with the voting should be put in, so that we may ascertain what the facts are, whether or not there is any record of votes. I therefore call upon Mr. Barker, clerk to the Bench of Justices, to produce such papers.

Mr. Barker having, as clerk to the Justices, produced the Justices' minute book,

Mr. Payne said—They appear to be very much interpolated and altered. They appear to have been taken from memory, and to have many defects in them.

The Magistrate.—The ninth section clause B of the Municipal Act seems to put the thing perfectly, and the intention seems to be very clear; indeed, there can be no question about it except this—What is to be considered a record.

Mr. Payne said it was no doubt an important question, and there was a much larger one, he was afraid, behind it, which in duty to his client he must call attention to. Section 9, clause B, of the Bombay Municipal Act, was as follows:—"Votes at any rate-payers' or Justices' election, or at any election by the Corporation, as hereinafter provided, of one or more members of the Town Council, shall be recorded, and the said election shall be held, and the results thereof declared in accordance with such rules as may from time to time be framed by Government in this behalf, the said rules not being inconsistent with this Act." Now no such rules had been framed by the Government, and therefore a larger question bearing upon this point arose.

The Magistrate—Have you any rules framed by Government, Mr. Barker?

Mr. Barker—No, we have not.

Mr. Payne said the larger question was whether any election could be held under this section until those rules had been framed. It was not for the magistrate or Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the chairman of the Justices, or any other chairman to make the rules; it was Government alone that could declare what those rules were to be. If the magistrate decided without those rules he would be deciding entirely in the dark, and there could be no doubt on the question of law that whatever power was conferred for the purpose of framing rules or directions or bye-laws and so on, that power must be carried out strictly. He thought there could be no question that that power could not be delegated to any person, nor could it be assumed by any one except in accordance with the strict terms of the section, and the magistrate could not take upon himself to say what should be done. There was at this election some show of recording votes, but it was not attended to and the magistrate could not take upon himself to decide the mode in which it should be done. There appeared to have been a very unfortunate oversight, and he apprehended that the election under such circumstances even if Mr. Dosabboy Framjee had, after a manner, recorded the votes or what he had thought to be the votes, would not be in accordance with rules which the Government alone had power to make. It was apparent that the objection was fatal to the election. In the absence of the necessary rules, how could they say the election was probably in accordance with the rule the Government would have made? There had been an unfortunate omission on the part of the Government in not framing the rules.

The Magistrate—I understand, Mr. Barker, that some rules have been framed.

Mr. Barker—Yes, rules have been framed by the Government for rate-payers' elections.

Mr. Payne—Perhaps those other elections are invalid, but it is quite possible they may not be, as there is a form in which the validity may be questioned within a certain number of days, and their validity was not contested. However, we need not go into that. It was quite sufficient (Mr. Payne continued) for his purpose to look at the section he had produced. He had ascertained that there were no rules, and it could not be pretended that anything had been done in accordance with rules of any kind. He submitted, therefore, that it was clear the election was void, and he must ask the magistrate to declare it so.

The Magistrate.—I am quite of opinion that the objection is fatal to the election. I don't know whether it is necessary to give a written judgment on the matter, but I am quite ready to give one.

Mr. Payne—You have nothing to do with any fresh election.

The Magistrate.—Certainly not.

Mr. Payne—No doubt the matter will be brought to the notice of the Government and certain rules framed.

The Magistrate—The chairman of the Justices will doubtless see to that.

The following is the written judgment given by his Worship:—The question before me to be decided is whether the election of Surgeon Major Henry Cook as a member of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay at a meeting of the Justices of the Peace holden on the 5th instant is a valid election or not. Mr. Barker, the clerk to the Justices of the Peace, appeared, and having produced the minute book in which it appeared no votes had been recorded at the meeting, and he having stated that no rules had been framed by Government for the conduct of elections by Justices of the Peace, I am of opinion that the omission to record such votes and the failure in not holding the election and declaring the results thereof in accordance with rules framed by Government in that behalf under section IX B of the Municipal Act is fatal to the validity of such election, and I hereby decide the same to be void and of no effect.

CALENDAR OF MAIL STEAMER DEPARTURES DURING THE MONTH OF MAY.

Saturday, 15th—P. and O. steamer for Aden, Suez, Europe and places beyond.
B. I. steamer for Kurrachee.

Tuesday, 18th—B.I. steamer for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.

Thursday, 20th—B. I. steamer for Calcutta and intermediate ports on the west and east coasts, including Ceylon.

Friday, 21st—P. and O. steamer for Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai, also via Hongkong for Yokohama.

Saturday, 22nd—P. and O. steamer for Aden, Suez, Europe and places beyond; also for Australian Colonies, via Melbourne.
B. I. steamer for Kurrachee.

Tuesday, 25th—B.I. steamer for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.

Thursday, 27th—B. I. steamer for Calcutta and intermediate ports on the west and east coasts, including Ceylon.

Saturday, 29th—P. and O. steamer for Aden, Suez, Europe and places beyond; also via Aden, for Mauritius, Mahe (Seychelles), and Reunion.
B. I. steamer for Kurrachee.

CRICKET AT KANDAHAR.

ROYAL ARTILLERY *v.* THE STATION.

PLAYED at Kandahar on April 22nd with the following results:—

R. A.—1ST INNINGS.

Smith, c Earle, b Darby	28
Young, c Edwards, b Darby	27
Mr Plant, b Ireland	8
Mr Smith, run out	8
Capt Caldecott, b Ireland	6
Shilleto, b Ireland	7
Mr Bell-Irving, b Ireland	4
Capt Law, b Ireland	2
Mr Fowell, run out	1
Mr Kelsall, (A M D) run out	0
Mr McClaine, not out	0
Bye	1
Total	87

STATION—1ST INNINGS.

Ireland, run out	1
Darby, c Young, b Kelsall	21
Mr Herbert Earle (I M D) c Law, b Smith	14
Colonel Malcolmson, c and b Smith	3
Captain Garret, c Smith, b Shilleto	15
Mr Raynor, b Shilleto	8
Mr Hamilton, c Kelsall, b Smith	7
Mr Roberts, b Shilleto	0
Mr Edwards, b Smith	2
Colonel Edwards, not out	2
Rev A Cane, b Shilleto	3
Byes 15, leg byes 1, wides 2	18
Total	89

MEN OF THE ARTILLERY *V.* THE STATION (OFFICERS).

Played at Kandahar on Thursday, April 29th, and resulted in an easy win for the latter.

OFFICERS OF THE STATION.

Mr Bell-Irving, b Smith	5
Mr Smith, c and b Young	50
Mr Herbert Earle (I M D) l b w, b Young	35
Mr Fowell, b Smith	1
Mr Honeywood, b Smith	3
Captain Caldecott, c and b Smith	0
Captain Law, b Shilleto	25
Mr Raynor, b Smith	17
Mr Plant, b Smith	0
Captain Garrat, b Shilleto	8
Mr Hamilton, not out	7
Byes 10, leg byes 5	15
Total	161

MEN OF THE ARTILLERY.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Young, b Honeywood	3	b Caldecott	25
Williams, b do	4	b Honeywood	0
Smith, b do	4	b do	16
Shilleto, b do	16	b do	1
Aldrich, c & b do	34	not out	12
Whitfield, b do	0	b Honeywood	2
Turner, b do	8	b Caldecott	5
Knapp, b do	3	b Honeywood	6
Stephen, thrown out, Hamilton	0	b do	3
Bale, b Honeywood	4	b Caldecott	2
Flesher, not out	1	c Smith, b Honeywood	0
Wides	1	byes 8, l b 1, w 2	[illegible]
Total	80	Total	[illegible]

THE ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS ON THE BUDGET BLUNDER.

THE so-called explanation of the error in the estimates of the cost of the Afghan war submitted to the Home authorities by the Government of India, is not calculated either to allay the apprehension or to mitigate the disgust, which the announcement of its discovery has excited in the minds of the public.

On the one hand, not only does it show that the admitted deficiency is greater by one-third than the telegrams from Home led us to suppose, but it furnishes strong grounds for expecting that the actual deficiency will far exceed this sum. Four millions is the amount by which the Government now consider it necessary to increase the original estimate of £1,958,000 for the war expenses proper, apart from the outlay on the frontier railways. But they themselves qualify this new estimate by the confession that it is given with much reserve; and the significance of this would be sufficiently obvious even if the facts stated did not show that, while only the roughest approximation to the actual amount expended during the past and present years is yet available, the rate of expenditure shows a tendency to increase in a progressive ratio that defies all calculation. As to the apology for the blunder put forward by the Military Department in the person of Sir Edwin Johnson, it is nothing more or less than a confession of incompetence. The whole error has a very simple origin, an origin so simple, in fact, that it is quite impossible to attribute the blindness which allowed it to pass to anything but moral bias. The long and the short of the matter is that the Military Department really made no estimate at all of the cost of this war during the present year.

We have no hesitation in saying that not merely the stupidity which should have accepted as satisfactory the mode of calculation adopted by the Military Department, but even the deceit which should have consciously under-estimated the cost of the war for party purposes, would have been venial compared with the obliquity disclosed in that paragraph of the letter of the Government of India of the 4th instant which, in the face of all that has been exposed, declares the estimates for 1880-81 to have been framed with due deliberation. We have expressed our belief that the actual cost of the war during the current year will prove far in excess even if the amended estimate which, it will be observed, is somewhat more than three times the amount entered in the Budget. This belief is justified by patent considerations disclosed in the correspondence under notice. There is every reason to believe that the cost of the Kandahar Railway will exceed the estimate in a way only less startling than that in which the cost of military operations has surpassed Sir Edwin Johnson's forecast. Many of the causes which have operated to produce a progressive increase in the rate of military outlay, must also tend to enhance the expense of constructing the railway, while it is notorious that the engineering difficulties to be surmounted have been found on close inspection to be far more formidable than the first cursory survey led the Public Works Department to anticipate.—*Englishman.*

THE misfortunes of Lord Lytton's Government have been crowned by the discovery of the serious blunder in the last Budget which we heard of by wire from England a few days ago. It is difficult to write calmly on the grievous negligence which has led to the upsetting of our Finance Minister's calculations for the present year's budget; but in dealing with the subject we must adhere to the principle "nothing extenuate, nor aught set down in malice." We do not, and cannot bring ourselves to believe, as some public writers would have us believe, that Lord Lytton and all the other members of His Council deliberately put their heads together to produce a false budget which should tend to influence the elections in England. Such a charge is discreditable to those who can make it. We believe, on the other hand, that Lord Lytton and his Council were as much in the dark as to the real state of affairs at the time Sir John Strachey read his statement, as were the Indian public generally. The error is but another illustration of the urgent need there exists for having at the head of the Indian Finance Department a man who has been trained to deal with figures for years; to have, in short, a Minister such as was the late lamented Mr. Wilson, who first dragged our accounts out of the Slough of Despond into the clear light of day. The gross errors which have already been discovered will make the public chary in accepting statements put forward by the Military Department That department, or rather its responsible officers, assert confidently that the whole cost of the war, apart from the frontier railways, will not be nearly so much as ten millions. Like the burnt child who dreads the fire the Government take the precaution to state with regard to this, "We are unable, at present, to reconcile this expectation with the actual outgoings from our treasuries." If the war can be ended without the total expenditure going beyond ten millions, the public will be truly thankful, and England may perhaps, with a Liberal Government in power, come forward and furnish us with half that sum. The variations of the actual receipts of revenue compared with the estimates of the budget show a slight falling off, but there is nothing as yet forthcoming to induce any one to expect that the forecasts of Sir John Strachey will not be verified. It may then be some slight consolation to us all to learn that the members of the Government of India do not see reason to modify any of the views regarding the past, or any of the anticipations regarding the future, which were set forth in the Financial Statement.—*Madras Times.*

IF we needed to be reminded of the little wisdom with which the world is governed, we could not do better than read the feeble attempts at explanation that are made by Major Newmarch and Sir Edwin Johnson in regard to the error in the Budget. The cool way in which the former talks about "lakhs" is exceedingly provoking. He has official relations with large sums of money, and he treats lakhs like most people treat ten rupee notes. He has "grounds for supposing" that the war charges for 1879-80 will "not much exceed the estimate of 300 lakhs." A lakh or two, or one or two dozen lakhs, more or less, is of no great consequence. It would be undignified of a great Government to talk in other than a big way about war expenditure. The little bill for 1879-80, "apart from the charges for frontier railways and telegraphs," will not "much exceed" a large estimate but nothing certain is known on this rather important point. Do not let us borrow trouble. The Military Accountant General will continue to estimate in the dark, and hope for the best. But there is, he is compelled to admit, reason to fear "that, owing to the largely increased expenditure of the last three months of the year—January, February and March 1880—considerably more than 100 lakhs will be outstanding at the close of the year, and have to be adjusted in the accounts of 1880-81." This then brings the little bill for 1879-80 up to 400 lakhs. Possibly before we are out of the wood it will amount to 500 lakhs. There is obviously nothing to go upon. The Military Auditor General is all at sea. All he knows for certain is that the increased rate of expenditure shows no signs of diminution, and "that from various causes, which will no doubt be elucidated hereafter, the war expenditure has increased, beginning from January last, and is progressing, at a rate far beyond any calculation that could have been made, based on the past rate of expenditure, and on the relative number of troops in the field at various periods. Sir Edwin Johnson, being an honest man, though an incapable military financier, has to follow such a confession of the same sort. He says that it is not possible for the Military Department "to state either the extent to which the estimates have been exceeded, or the causes which have let to such excess." He offers some plausible reasons, which do not strike us as being sufficient, to account for the breakdown of the Department's estimates; but he is compelled to admit that he "had not sufficiently appreciated the main fact of progressive rates of expenditure." Yet with the strange foolishness of all the culprits in this disgraceful business, he winds up by asserting that "the correctness of the course I pursued is not invalidated by the facts which have since come to our knowledge." There may be officials like Major Newmarch at the head of other departments; and who can say that they too may not yet have to admit that "it was difficult if not wholly impracticable with the scanty materials available" to furnish the Finance Minister with anything better than rough estimates of income and expenditure. The Financial Statements of February last, which the Government cling to like a drowning man does to a straw, is hardly worth the paper on which it is printed.—*Madras Mail.*

IT is not the budget of the Afghan war only, it is the whole financial policy of the Government of India that has collapsed. Looking back over the last four years, one sees hardly a leading measure of these men that has not miscarried cotton duties, licence-taxes, war estimates, famine insurance funds,—where is the notable feature of their policy that has not turned to their discredit? This comes of unmitigated contempt for public opinion. It is no secret that the newspapers have been consistently despised by the men at present in charge of Indian Finances; and of official advice and warning, unless coming from one of their own set, they have been just as little disposed to take heed. Official protest has been silenced by sharp executive orders; unofficial criticism has been answered or anticipated by haughty proclamations of infallibility: and now, if one looks at the result, it is found in a series of excuses. "If the exchange had not fallen, we should have had a surplus of so many millions. If there had been no Afghan war, the surplus would have been so many millions more." And this is called finance! It is the queerest way we ever heard of for establishing a financial reputation. People generally call him a financier who can administer revenue and control expenditure so as to bring out a balance to the good when the year closes. But this new way of winning financial laurels consists in bringing out a deficit and adding a Government note—"N. B.—This deficit is due to such and such a cause, and would not have occurred had that cause not existed." Truly these are easy lessons in money matters. And this is absolutely all that the infallible *coterie* have to show as the outcome of four years' management and manipulation. There was an article in the *Saturday Review*, some few weeks ago, on the Indian Budget, which so strongly resembles the line taken by the Government now, that we shall not err greatly in ascribing it to one of the fraternity. Its favourite phrase was the 'strong position' of Indian finances, after making due allowance for those totally exceptional and unforeseen contingencies which had made the strong position a weak one—of course for the time being merely, and in quite a casual sort of way. Really, it is difficult to keep one's patience in writing or speaking of men who produce the results we have seen, and seek to justify them by arguments like these, and all the while assert a financial infallibility which not Mr. Gladstone himself would venture to claim.—*Statesman.*

PROSPECTUS OF THE BOMBAY RACES FOR 1881.

FIRST DAY.—THURSDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY.

1ST RACE.—THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB CUP. Rs. 1,000. For all Arabs and country-breds. Weight for age and class. Winners of one previous Season to carry 5 lbs; oftener, 7lbs. extra. Maidens of the Season allowed 5 lbs.; of the day 7 lbs. R. C. and a distance.

Entrance—1st July	1880	Rs.	20
" 1st September	"	"	40
" 1st December	"	"	60
" 1st February	1881	"	100

2ND RACE.—THE TRIAL STAKES. Rs 750. For all Horses. Weight for age and class. Winners of one Season 3 lbs.; two or more Seasons, 5 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs, 1¼ Mile.

Entrance—1st July	1880	Rs.	20
" 1st September	"	"	40
" 1st December	"	"	60
" 1st February	1881	"	100

3RD RACE.—THE DERBY. Rs. 1,000. For all Maiden Arabs and Country-breds. Weight for age and class. Winners once before the Meeting, 5 lbs. extra; twice, 7 lbs; oftener, 10 lbs. 1½ Mile.

Entrance—1st July	1880	Rs.	20
" 1st September	"	"	40
" 1st December	"	"	60
" 1st February	1881	"	100

4TH RACE.—PONY RACE. Rs. 300. For all Arab and Country-bred ponies 13-2 and under. Weight for inch—13-2 to carry 9 stone 7 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Entrance 2 G. M. To close and name 1st February 1881, ½ Mile.

SECOND DAY.—SATURDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY.

1ST RACE.—THE ARABIAN CUP. In specie Rs. 1,000. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Previous winners before the Race once 5 lbs; twice 7 lbs; and oftener 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs; Galloways allowed 4 lbs.

Entrance—1st July	1880	Rs.	30
" 1st September	"	"	50
" 1st December	"	"	75
" 1st February	1881	"	100

When the race will close with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 30 for each horse declared to start. Four horses in different interests to start, or the Cup will be with held. R. C.

2ND RACE—SECOND DEALERS' PLATE. About Rs. 1,200. For Maiden Arabs landed after 1st September, 1880. Only horses actually imported by, and being the property of Dealers who subscribe, and horses that are purchased from the Stables that subscribe, will be allowed to enter.

Entrance—15th December	1880	Rs.	30
" 1st January	1881	"	75
" 1st February	"	"	100

When the Race will close with a sweepstakes of Rs. 30 for each horse declared to start. The second horse to receive Rs. 200 and the third horse to have his stakes.

WEIGHT

	St.	lbs.
3 years old, 14 hands	7	9
4 " "	8	4
5 " "	8	9
6 " "	8	13

1 lb. extra for every ¼ of an inch above 14 hands up to 14-2; above that height to carry the same weight as 14 2, and 1 lb allowed for every ¼ of an inch below 14 hands. 1½ Mile.

3RD RACE.—THE COWASJEE JEHANGEER PURSE. Rs. 500. For all Maiden Arab and Country-bred Galloways, Weigh for age and inch s. Winners once before the Race. 4 lbs. extra; twice and oftener, 7 lbs. 1¼ Mile.

Entrance—1st July	1880	Rs.	20
" 1st September	"	"	40
" 1st December	"	"	60
" 1st February	1881	"	100

4TH RACE.—H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE. Rs. 1,000. For all Maiden Arabs. The scale of weights, by the express wish of the Donor, to be as follows:—

	St.	lbs.
3 years	7	4
4 "	7	12
5 "	8	5
6 "	8	12
7 "	9	0

Winners before the Race once, 5 lbs.; twice and oftener, 7 lbs. extra.

Entrance 1st July,	1880	Rs.	30
" 1st September	"	"	50
" 1st December	"	"	75
" 1st February	1881	"	100

When the Race will close. A Sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. Four horses in different interests to start, or the purse will be withheld. 1½ Mile.

THIRD DAY.—TUESDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY.

1ST RACE.—THE MERCHANTS' PURSE. Handicap for all Arabs and Country-breds. The Handicap to be published the day before the Race. R. C.

Entrance—1st July	1880	Rs	30
" 1st September	"	"	50
" 1st December	"	"	75
" 1st February	1881	"	100

2ND RACE.—THE STEWARDS' HANDICAP. Rs. 1,000. For all horses. Nominations to be sent in by 7 A.M. and acceptances at 5 P.M. the day before the Race. Rs. 15 for not standing the Handicap: Rs. 50 on accepting. C and a distance.

3RD RACE.—THE GALLOWAY HADICAP, Rs. 300. For all Galloways. Nominations to be sent in by 7 A.M., and acceptances to be sent in by 5 P.M. the day before the Race. Rs. 15 for not standing the Handicap: Rs. 15 for accepting. R. C.

4TH RACE.—SELLING RACE. Rs. 300, For all Arabs. Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1 200, to carry 10 stones 7 lbs. allowed for every Rs, 100 under this amount. Entrance Rs. 15 Winner to be sold after the Race, Surplus over declared value to go to the Fund. 1 Mile.

FOURTH DAY.—THURSDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY.

1st RACE.—THE WINNERS' HANDICAP. Rs. 600. For all Arabs and Country-breds that have started during the Meeting. Forced for winners at Rs. 15 for each Race won; optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 5. Rs. 15 for not standing the Handicap. Nominations of losers to be sent in by 7 A.M. the day before the Race, the Handicap to be declared by noon, and declarations as to starting by 5 P.M. 2 Miles.

2ND RACE.—THE WINNERS' HANDICAP. Rs. 600. For all English and Colonial Horses that have started during the Meeting. Forced for Winners at Rs 50 for each Race won; optional to Losers at an entrance of Rs. 50, Rs. 15 for not standing the Handicap. Nominations to be sent in by 7 A.M. the day before the Race, the Handicap to be declared by noon, and declarations as to starting by 5 P.M. R. C and a distance.

3RD RACE.—THE BEATEN PLATE. Rs. 600. A Handicap open to beaten Arabs and Country-breds of the Meeting. Entrance Rs. 5. Rs. 15 for not standing the Handicap. Nominations to be sent by 7 A.M. the day before the Race, the Handicap to be declared by noon and acceptances to be sent in with the other nominations of the day. 1½ Mile.

4TH RACE.—THE BEDOUIN STAKES. Rs. 100. For all untrained Arabs and Persians *bona fide* the property of dealers who have imported the horses. Entrance Rs. 5. Second Horse to receive Rs. 30, and third Horse Rs. 20 out of the entrances. Ten entries or no race. Catch-weights over 8 stone 7 lbs. To be ridden in Arab costume. ½ Mile.

1.—The W. I. T. C. weights for ½ mile are those for R. C., and the weights for 1½ mile are those for R. C. and a distance.

2.—Horses will be aged and measured at the Stewards' Stand, Byculla Race Course, at 7 A.M., on Saturday, 12th February 1881, and a fee of Rs. 5 will be charged for each horse.

3.—In all races where there are ten or more entries and three starters, the second Horse will save his stakes. Where there are twenty or more entries and three starters, the second Horse will receive double his stakes.

4. The alteration in Rule 63, whereby a starting declaration was declared unnecessary, has been rescinded, and the old Rule 63 stands good, under which a declaration to start is required.

5. The Races will be held at the old Race Course, Byculla.

6. It is particularly requested that all communications be addressed, post-paid, to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Races, Mazagon, Bombay and not to any one by name All telegrams must be verified by letter.

G. F. BEVILLE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Hon. Secretary, Bombay Races.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 13th May 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·773
Temperature of the Air	85·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·1
Dew Point	75·4
Relative humidity of Air	·716
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 3 p.m.)	89·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	81·1
General Direction of Wind*	WNW, NW, NNW, NW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	363

* From midnight to midnight.

MADRAS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.—Mr. Wilson's Circus Company gave their opening performance at the Monument, Esplanade on Wednesday evening.

DEATH OF DR. COLEMAN.—Dr. James George Coleman Superintending Surgeon of the Madras Army, who retired in 1847 died on Monday at Nice, aged eighty. He was the father of the Hon'ble J. G. Coleman of this city, to whom he is believed to have left a large fortune. Mr. Coleman was with his father when he died.

A LONG TIME COMING.—The bronze medals and diplomas awarded by the International Jury of the Paris Exhibition at the Paris Exhibition of 1878 to Messrs. Deschamps & Co., and Mr. A. C. Burnell, C. I. E., have been received by the Madras Government and distributed.

ANOTHER BREAK DOWN ON THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.—The 5 a. m. mixed train from the Egmore railway station to Cuddalore broke down on Tuesday morning while nearing the facing points of the Madrantikum Station, the engine having burst her steam tubes. Assistance was telegraphed for from Madras, when the ballast engine was sent up to assist the disabled train, which arrived at Cuddalore two hours after time.

A NOTED DACOIT KILLED.—The Bellary police have been for a long time in search of a noted murderer and dacoit, named Bariga Nariga. On the 9th instant a party of police traced him to Nittoor, a village about twenty-eight miles from Bellary. He was armed with a dagger and club. He was fired at, and shot dead at once. He was literally riddled with bullets and small shot; one ball passed through the heart causing instantaneous death. The deceased was the terror of certain places in the district, and a large crowd followed the body to the Civil Hospital, Bellary, where a *post-mortem* examination was held.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 1st to the 7th instant, 3 Europeans, 7 East Indians, 10 Native Christians, 212 Hinducos, and 42 Mahomedans died in Madras, a total of 274 persons; the average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years being 254 persons. The deaths are thus classified: 22 from small-pox, 5 from measles, 75 from fever, 25 from dysentery, 10 from diarrhœa, and 137 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 35·8 per annum. The mean of ten previous years was 33·4 per 1,000 per annum.

BENGAL.

CLOSING OF A LARGE BUSINESS.—The *Statesman* is sorry to say that Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co., the well-known auctioneers of Calcutta, have been compelled to close their business and place their affairs in the hands of the Official Assignee.

A LATE TRAIN.—No letters or papers from Bombay or Madras were received in Calcutta on Monday owing to the train having been delayed somewhere the other side of Allahabad.

A BRAVE BABOO.—Baboo Kristo Chunder Chuckerbutty, a medical practitioner of this city, has been awarded the "Stanhope Gold Medal" of the Royal Humane Society, together with a vote of thanks of the committee, in addition to the silver medal of the Society already received by the Baboo some time back, for his gallantry in rescuing a native woman from drowning in the river Hooghly.

CONTINENTAL OPINION ON ENGLAND'S FUTURE POLICY.

THE Russian *Bereg*, in an article on the change of Government in England, after protesting that Russia's only and constant aim is to preserve peace and the balance of power in Europe, says that the interests of England in regard to Turkey will be under the Liberals almost identical with those of Russia, so that each Power might assist the other at Constantinople to obtain results favourable to all, to influence the Porte, and to compel it to fulfil the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin, to support and pacify the Christian populations. Russia, it adds, is inspired by the most conciliatory feelings, of which England may take advantage to bring about an agreement, the benefit of which would appear in an equal degree in Turkish and Central Asian questions; but in order to do so she must show on her side moderation and goodwill. The *Golos* asserts that during his last stay in Paris, Mr. Gladstone advocated the plan of making France the mediator between England and Russia, and attracting States towards this new combination of Eastern and Western Powers.

The Vienna *Vetrablatt* says—Mr. Gladstone, becoming Premier, will, we fear, be the signal for a new development of the Eastern Question, but it is very likely that Mr. Gladstone's Eastern Monroe doctrine will only be revived at England's cost. His "Hands off!" being directed against Russia and Austro-Hungary may cause the re-construction of the three Emperors' Alliance and free the hands of Russia against India. What the conditions of Mr. Gladstone's ideal Balkhan Confederation will be is clearly foreshadowed by a Sofia telegram, according to which a fight occurred between forty insurgents and the Bulgarian Militia between the villages of Arabarl and Karagatch, in the district of Varna, when four soldiers and eight insurgents were killed. The insurgents fled into the Dobrudscha.

The Paris Journal *Le Temps* has the following:—Public curiosity is also much awakened in all Europe, not only as to the composition of the future Cabinet, but as to the policy it will adopt and the lines of which are still very doubtful. In Vienna expectation is not unmixed with anxiety. The language, hostile to Austria-Hungary—which at Edinburg Mr. Gladstone made use of, and the effect of which he has since sought to lesson by a letter addressed to a Vienna newspaper—has produced its effect. "Hands off," Mr. Gladstone had said, concerning the Eastern policy of Austria-Hungary; "let no one touch the property and territory of a free and foreign people." In his letter, where he claims to speak simply as a private person, Mr. Gladstone has said, "I hope that a wise policy, favourable to the liberty of neighbouring States, will prevail in Austria. In that case I foresee only friendly relations between Austria and the English Liberals." Although this letter may be an attenuation of the Edinburgh harangue, it is evident that it is not favourable to the Austrian occupation of Bosnia, and to Austria's hostility to the idea of "a great Servia." A letter which had been addressed "by an eminent Whig to a Hungarian public man," and which the *Pesther Lloyd* publishes, accentuates this policy. We must expect, according to this letter, an energetic resumption of the questions relating to Greece and to Armenia, to the reform in Macedon, and to the liberation of all the races oppressed of Turkey. Moreover, all the English Liberals will be hostile, like Mr. Gladstone, to the Extension of the Austrian authority to the South.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* remarks:—Hitherto the Hapsburg Monarchy has been supported in its Eastern policy by Germany and England, and, as a matter of fact, it has appropriated to itself as much as possible; but the triumph of the English Liberals puts a sudden end to these absorbing tendencies. If not today, at all events to-morrow, England will send Austria back with the menacing order, "Hands off the free populations of the Balkan Peninsula!" The threatening cry of the freedom loving British nation, that the fetters of a restless and burdensome policy must be thrown off, already rings in the ears of the Austrian civilisers like discordant sound. If Lord Hartington succeeds to office he will resume the old maxim of the Whigs, the Balkan Peninsula for the people of the Balkan Peninsula. . . . If, in the name of freedom, the English give Austria the pressing advice to leave the population of the Balkan Peninsula to their own means and resources, and not to treat them after Metternich's receipt by meddling with their affairs, can Russia, who has strewn the Balkans with the bones of her best warriors, and spent many millions for the emancipation of her brothers, do otherwise than approve. . . . The principles of liberty and equality, upon which European progress prides itself, do not appear to the politicians of Western Europe applicable to the Christians of the Balkan Peninsula, and hardly had Russia completed the great task of emancipation when the Metternich and Beaconsfield policies laid the weight of their hands upon the fruit of Russian victory. At the present moment the hope is reviving that Russia's influence will grow anew now that the people of the Balkans Peninsula have once more the right to dispose of themselves. It is very possible that Gladstone has good reason to oppose the liberty of Austria's Eastern policy, whose movement southwards towards the Ægean Sea affects England's interests.

AN ELECTION SKIT.

THE *North Wales Chronicle* publishes the following "election skit" which may no doubt be taken as a fairly representative specimen of the mass of humorous and satirical matter which flooded England a few weeks ago whilst the Elections were in full swing:—

THEATRE ROYAL, WESTMINSTER.

Sole Responsible Proprietor .... Mr. John Bull.

Mr. Bull has the honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America that
TOTALLY REGARDLESS OF CONSEQUENCES,
He has engaged an entirely
NEW COMPANY,

And he will shortly re-open the above popular Place of Amusement with an original Farce, full of absurd situations and unexpected effects, entitled,

A LIBERAL GOVERNMENT
OR
PEACE! RETRENCHMENT!! and REFORM!!!

In consequence of the great predominance of Stars in his unrivalled combination it is not possible for the present to announce the full cast (many of the principal parts having to be scrambled for), but the part of the

PRIME MINISTER
Will be undertaken on alternate Evenings by
LORD DERBY, LORD HARTINGTON, AND
Mr W. E. GLADSTONE,

The FOREIGN SECRETARY (on this occasion only), Mr JOHN BRIGHT.

Mr PARNELL has kindly intimated his readiness to look after the FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

During the Farce
LORD DERBY
Is expected to exhibit his unparalleled feat of TURNING HIS COAT, in order to show the extreme rapidity with which he can effect that operation.

Much to the surprise of everybody, Mr. Bull has succeeded in engaging the valueless services of
Mr. BRADLAUGH,
Who will deliver his celebrated argument to prove that to be a Tory is almost as wicked as to believe in the Bible, and not to believe in Bradlaugh is worse than either.

In the course of the season, Mr. Bull will introduce his celebrated performing Lion, when several highly amusing experiments will be tried upon him by various members of the Company. Lord Derby will commence by carefully cutting his claws and pulling out his teeth, in order to render him perfectly harmless.—N. B. The audience are respectfully requested to observe the comical expression of the noble animal's face while the operation is being performed.

Mr. GLADSTONE will bring forward his highly trained RUSSIAN BEAR, which will be unmuzzled for the first time for six seasons. This curious animal will play several diverting tricks upon the Lion, whose tail will be sat upon by Mr. JOHN BRIGHT to prevent it from wagging. Various members of the company will come forward to make the Lion swallow all kinds of indigestibles a ticket amongst others

LOCAL OPTION, HOME RULE, and the TREATY of BERLIN.

It is expected that the contortions of the unfortunate animal will prove very entertaining, more especially to foreign spectators, but should he prove unruly he will be immediately chained and

SENT for EXHIBITION to ST. PETERSBURG.

Several valuable presents will be given away during the season, amongst others

CYPRUS, GIBRALTAR, and INDIA!

Mr. GLADSTONE will exhibit his great feat of strength, and will lift down in ONE HOUR the weight and power of England from the high pedestal on which it was placed by Lord Beaconsfield after six years' arduous labour. This extraordinary feat speaks for itself!

In consequence of the extreme goodness of the times there will be
NOTHING TO PAY
During the run of the above piece.

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HEAD OFFICE, PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
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BANK OF ENGLAND,
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
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FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—
HOGSHEADS .... Rs. 78
KILDERKINS .... „ 30
Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bass & Co.

CHAMPAGNE ½ PINTS.
"PRINCE OF WALES" BRAND.
Cash Rs. a. 31-8. Credit Rs. 33 per 2 doz.

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FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned,
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Margaux .... Qts. at Rs. 14 per doz.
St. Girons .... „ 13 „

REMINGTON & Co.

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COSSART, GORDON & Co.'s
MADEIRAS,
Specially bottled for the Indian Markets

Labelled.	Sealed.	Price.
Selected	White	Rs. 18 per Doz.
Old Particular	Green	24 „
Choice Reserve	Black	28 „

REMINGTON & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

		per doz. Rs.
WHISKY—J. Cockburn and Campbell's Edinburgh	Qts.	26
CHAMPAGNES—Ruinart Pere et fils, established 1729—Green Seal	Magnums	98
Do.	Qts.	50
Do.	Pts.	26
BASS' BEER—Bull Dog, bottled by Robert Porter and Co	Qts.	5-6
Do. do. do.	Pts.	3-6
SHERRY—R. R. Mege & Co., Red Seal	Qts.	16
Do. Vino de Pasto	Qts.	26
H. Sharman and Crawford's Amontillado Yellow Seal	Qts.	28
Vino Puro, White Seal	Pts.	24
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co., St. Estephe	Qts.	14
Do. do.	Pts.	8

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Church Lane, Fort.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

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	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Heidsick and Co.'s Dry Monopole		„ 56 8

STILL HOCKS.
FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
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Steinwein	„ 22 0	...
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Ruedesheimer	„ 26 12	„ 29 12
Marcobrunner	„ 30 8	„ 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 8	...

*BRANDY.

Boulestine & Co's	Rs. 19 0	...
Muller Frere's Brandy	„ 19 0 per doz. qts.	
F. Dessandier & Co. * Do.	„ 24 0	...
Do. **	„ 28 8	...
Boulestin ***	„ 28 8	...

CLARETS.
FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	...
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		per doz. pts.
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs. 4 12	Rs. 3 0
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	„ 28 8	31 8
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Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 9th February 1880.

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THE NEW SPECIFIC.
GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF and Speedy Cure in Nervousness, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation, Lowness of Spirit, &c.
GIVES SPEEDY RELIEF and a Permanent Cure in Nervous Debility, Weakness, and all Functional Disorders.
RAPIDLY RENOVATES the NERVOUS and MUSCULAR SYSTEM, and is an Infallible Remedy for Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, &c.
A SPECIFIC for all IMPURITIES of the BLOOD, Offensive Breath, Pimples, Eruptions, the baneful effects of Mercury, &c.
A Trial will satisfactorily prove the efficacy of this extraordinary medicine. Sold by all Druggists throughout the World.

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EPPS'S COCOA.
(BREAKFAST.)

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Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in Packets or Tins labelled.
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CABUL SERVICE TENTS.
(of Regulation sizes and weights.)

7 feet square weighing 80 lb. Rs. 75
10 „ „ „ 150 „ 120

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Size.	Price.
7 feet by 4½ feet	3 12 6 ea.
7 „ by 7 „	6 2 0 „
4 „ by 4 „ for horses	2 0 0 „

Blue Broad Cloth for servants, 56 inches wide, at 2 rupees per yard.
Superior Khakhie Dyed Drill at 6 annas and 7 annas per yard, 27 inches wide.
The above rates are for delivery at Cawnpore Railway Station.
The Company's Tents are made of their superior Drills which will be found lighter and more durable than those made from other materials.
Officers going on service are requested to note that no delay will occur in complying with their orders and which should be accompanied with a remittance for the value.
Apply to
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SUPERIOR FELT HATS
ALL THE NEW SHAPES.

DISCOUNT—2 Annas in the Rupee for Ready-money.

ROUND CROWNS.

Black Stiff Felt, Round Crown, Narrow Brim	8	0
The same Shape, Extra Quality Felt	9	8
Black Stiff, Round Crown, Fine Felt, Satin Lining, Drab Morocco Leather	10	8
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Beaver Brown, Low Round Crown	9	8
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The Tyrol, Black and Drab, very fine quality	9	8

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Black Stiff, Flat Crown	8	0
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Drab, Half Stiff, very Light	9	0

SPECIAL SHAPES FOR TALL MEN.

Black Flat Crowns, Extra Quality	9	8
Black High Flat Crown, extra quality Felt, Lined Rich Satin, and Morocco Leather	12	8
Tweed Hats, all Colours	4	8
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Round Crown, Half Stiff, Brown, Blue, and Green, best quality, Extra light	9	8

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Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with compensation balance, ¾ plates, 10 holes jewelled, finest quality	Rs. 375
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A fine stock of gold clock watches, chronographs, centre seconds, repeaters and perpetual calendar. watches from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,800.

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Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, in plain, engine turned, or richly engraved cases	Rs. 185 to 360
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We make a really good useful watch in aluminium case at Rs. 25, ditto superior quality Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 The higher qualities have a patent lever escapement and are extra jewelled. and we can recommend them with every confidence to those of our patrons requiring a thoroughly serviceable watch for rough usage. We guarantee the above watches to last for 15 years.

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** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavour	11	4	11	8
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MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Im. Gall.	8	9	9	0
„ Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	6	0	236	0

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	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8	12	9	0
Quarter cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	242	0	256	0

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Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the Skin; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles; Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force; and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind, and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

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BEAUTIFUL OLEOGRAPHS, being copies from Paintings by Great Masters.
Views of the most important edifices in Bombay.
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AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.
NOW REMOVED TO RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Dark Cambric Costumes, from	Rs. 15 to 25
Navy Serge do. do.	„ 25 to 40
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Complete Outfits for Ladies and Children, ready for wear.

Flannel in different Colors. Waterproof Sheeting. Cotton and Merino Stockings. Ladies' Undervests. Tweed Hats. Terai, Hats. Fancy Deck Hats. Sealskin Caps. Alexandra Jackets. Shawls. Scotch Mauds. Mufflers and Wrappers. Blankets. Bathing Gowns. Towels. Linen Collars and Cuffs. Paper Collars and Cuffs. White and Colored Handkerchiefs. Neckties and F'chus. Sponges. Toilet Requisites. Fitted Bags complete.

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OFFICE, TRAVELLING, OR DECK SUITS.

Coat and Trousers, Coat Single or Double Breasted, of Fancy Angola Serge, guaranteed thoroughly Shrunk ... from .. Rs.	20
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COATS FOR THE HOT WEATHER—FOR OFFICE WEAR.

Best Black Alpacca, Single or Double Breasted.	Rs. 10
Best Black Paramatta, Single or Double ... „	„ 12 to 14
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English Tweed, light and thin, from ... per pair	Rs. 10
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Best Quality White American Drill ... per suit	Rs. 7-8
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Best Quality White Linen Drill ... „	„ 12 to 14
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Best Brown and coloured American Drill ... „	„ 8-8
Best Shikar Cloth, of different colours and makes, from ... „	„ 10 to 15

ALSO JUST TO HAND A FURTHER SUPPLY OF HATS.

Hawkes' Regulation Helmets ... each	Rs. 18
Chain and Spike ... extra Rs. 10	
Elwood's Helmets ... „	„ 14
Elwood Hunting Hats, covered with Brown and White Canvas ... „	„ 12
Christy's Black and Drab Fancy Felt Hats ... „	„ 7
Christy's Black Dress Hats ... „	„ 12
Christy's Drab Shell Hats, from ... „	„ 9

EVERY REQUISITE FOR TRAVELLERS BY LAND OR SEA ALWAYS IN STOCK

COMPLETE SUITS MADE TO ORDER WITH A GUARANTEE OF A PERFECT FIT IN SIX HOURS' NOTICE.

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WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

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THESE excellent time-keepers, unsurpassed in solidity of construction, and whose reputation is now established throughout India, are always in stock in the same quality and sizes :

1. The Nickel Silver Railway Watch ... Rs. 40
2. The Nickel Silver Railway Watch, extra large size ... „ 60
3. The Pure Silver Railway Watch ... „ 60
4. The Pure Silver Railway Watch, keyless ... „ 70

No trouble and expense is spared in our Manufactory to conserve to these watches their well-deserved popularity.

CAMPAIGN LEVER KEYLESS WATCHES

In plain nickel silver cases. A really cheap but good watch, calculated only to give correct time, and to be strong and durable. The movement is built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has only been spared there where the quality of the watch would not suffer, such as in the metal of the case, and by omitting unnecessary ornamentation. Therefore its cheapness and therefore its success. Its usefulness as a Campaign watch is fully recognised through the continuous numerous orders we receive from every quarter from the Army in the Field. The Watches are in stock as follows :

In German Silver open crystal face case ... Rs. 25
In German Silver hunting case ... „ 30
In German Silver half hunting case ... „ 35
In German Silver hunting case, extra large strong ... „ 32

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
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PATRONISED BY THE ARISTOCRACY AND THE ELITE EXTENSIVELY USED IN THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE LEADING MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.
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V. R.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum Street, on MONDAY, the 17th day of May instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to consider and pass the following Special Resolutions :—

1. That the Provisional Agreement made and entered into the sixth day of May 1880 by the Directors of the above Company in the name and on behalf of the said Company with Thackersey Mooljee, Esquire, for purchase by the said Company of Mr. Thackersey Mooljee's Mill at Arthur Road together with the Lands, Buildings, Machinery, Fixtures, Stores and the Cotton and Yarn in course of manufacture, belonging and appertaining to the said Mill, be and the same is hereby sanctioned and adopted, and that the Directors be and they are hereby authorized to carry into effect the said Agreement and to take the conveyance of the said Mill from the said Mr. Thackersey Mooljee in the name and on behalf of the said Company.
2. That the Capital of the Company be increased from 10,00,000 to Rs. 12,00,000 by the issue of two hundred new shares of Rs. 1,000 each, to meet the costs of and incidental to the purchase sanctioned by the foregoing Resolution.
3. That the Directors be and they are hereby authorized to dispose of the said 200 new shares in such manner as may be most conducive for the interest of the Company
4. That the holders of the said 200 new shares be entitled to all profits and emoluments accruing from the 1st day of July 1880 to the Company and to vote in respect thereof after the said 1st day of July 1880 in the same manner as the holders of original shares in the Company.

And notice is hereby also given that the said Agreement with Mr. Thackersey Mooljee in the first Resolution above referred to can be inspected by the Shareholders on application at the Registered Office of the Company at any time during office hours.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
ઠાકરશી મુળજીનો કુ૦
i. e., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 8th May 1880.

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